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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 116 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 13 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys wil loccupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th May.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10506	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8900	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	22nd May
Iyaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4025	6th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
KamakuraMaru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

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Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

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BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
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CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

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INDIAN BRANCH:—
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(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—J. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7610‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July..	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York..	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris..	9232	10th Oct ...	17th Oct ...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	12nd Oct...	30th Oct ...	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7610	7th .Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	1737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 18th May, 11 a.m. †P.D. & C. M.
BARPETA, 3,200, Thur. 21st May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 22nd May *6 a.m. Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

16th May, 1914.

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
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Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

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Acting Manager.

Post Box 525.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA ..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	967
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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FUND EXCEED.....£19,031,
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FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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INSURANCE CO., LD.

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS.

pecial Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

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Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

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Telephone: 2852. Tel. Address "Baltic"

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Uri Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!
BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.
25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Re. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."
(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List")
TUKINA & CO.,
Sitaram Building, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST: temporary appointment. Salary 60 to 80 p.m. Apply to Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2598

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.
Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED SITUATION as a Professor or Lecturer in Philosophy in any of the 1st grade colleges, for a Master of Arts in Mental and Moral science of the Madras University, with experience in lecturing to the college classes, with brilliant university career, aged 26, athletic and sportsman. Apply to "K" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2596

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED two young and energetic men for the posts of MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT in the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Akola, Berar. Thorough knowledge of English, Marathi, Account-keeping, correspondence and office routine essential. Must be physically fit for contant touring in the district. Preference will be given to graduates, qualified in accounts and with Marathi as mother tongue. Decent salaries and travelling allowance to really competent men. Applications with copies of testimonials and references stating salary required, must reach the Undersigned before the 25th of May, 1914.
K. G. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Central Urban Bank, Ltd.,
2090 Akola.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED 2 COMPOUNDERS, one Senior and one Junior. Apply to THE POONA DRUG STORES, Poona. 2612

WANTED experienced Head Clerk and Folding Clerk for up-country Mill. Apply Box No. 490. 2613

WANTED about 13 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS Pay Rs. 30. Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201 Hornby Road, Bombay. 2614

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2586

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3,—4-8—6 per doz.
PAIRIES Rs. 2—3—4-8, per doz.
DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED.—An experienced Black and White BROMIDE FINISHER to do piece work. D. NUSSERWANJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2602

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED two first-class cornet players—Sikh, Dogra of Panj. Muhdn. Good prospects for really good players.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT 24th Punjabis, Nowshera, N. W. F. P. 2053

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on pay for United Assurance Co., Life Marriage & Upanayan Schemes. Monthly Premiums annas 8 to Rs. 2. Apply to GENERAL AGENT c/o The "Briton," Bombay. 2038.

WANTED, a really good fitter, familiar with road rollers and capable of testing boilers. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, by biennial instalments of Rs. 10.—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar. 2032

WANTED experienced AGENTS for canvassing Sola Hats in Bombay Province. Parsi preferred. Security Rs. 100 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply:—P. I WORKS, 129/2, Mechova-Bazar Street, Calcutta. 2056

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

WANTED for the Technical Department of a local school a CAPABLE CARPENTRY TEACHER. One with Manual Training and third grade Drawing certificates preferred. Apply, stating least salary expected to Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2606

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 80 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

AN Assistant Engineer is required by the District Board, Shahpur District, Punjab, to assist the District Engineer. Applicant must be an European and have had some experience on Roads and Buildings. A probation of six months will be demanded.—Apply stating qualifications and terms to DISTRICT ENGINEER, Shahpur, Shahpur District, Punjab. 2051

TWO draftsmen required for inking in Survey, Plans and tracing for 3 months. Applicants must be neat and accurate workers, and able to do lettering for photographs.
Apply with copies of tes timonials and work, which will not be returned, stating pay required, to—
STATE ENGINEER,
2059 Alwar State.

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a School of Arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2058

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR Wanted—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs. 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2054

WANTED an experienced trained graduate for the post of Head Master of D.A.A.V. Aided High School, Ajmer, on Rs. 140 p.m.
Also two other graduates experienced, B. Sc or trained to work as Assistants. Salaries Rs. 50, Rs. 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Arya Samajist will be preferred.
Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1914.
MITHAN LALL BHARGAWA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 2052

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED.

WANTED SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of Card Index Filing.—Apply to Box 491, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2614

WANTED.—A SECRETARY and MANAGER for a local Cinema and Variety Theatre: Apply sharp to Box No. 'X,' C/O "Bombay Chronicle." 2624

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT as DYER and BLEACHER, having experience in Mills and Laboratory. Apply to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

WANTED the Dispensary fittings, instruments, and chemicals from some Doctor desires of disposing of the same cheaply. Apply to Box No. 493, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2617

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulia Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to MAHARASTRA Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Separately or as turn-out. VICTORIA in good condition. Set of harness. Bay Waler Horse, fast and quiet in saddle and harness. Apply to Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2623

FOR SALE PLOTS OF LAND at Deolali, near Nasik station. Apply Manager Omiar Foundry, Byculla Bridge, Port Mazagon, Bombay. 2521

FOR CHEAP, EFFICIENT AND PROMPT MOTOR CAR REPAIRS. Please see OMIAR MOTOR WORKS, near Byculla Bridge. 2525

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE.—Gentleman leaving for England offers for sale his Motor Car "CLAIMANT BAYARD" at reasonable price. 10-12 H.P., Open Body. Torpedo shape. Apply to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2599

FOR SALE or TO LET AT ANDHERI.—Upper storied newly done up Bungalow at Marzabanabad (five minutes walk from Station) Six rooms, detached kitchen., Servants' quarters. Fresh water well &c. N. P. BHARUCHA, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2559

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors ((Brooks and Doxey's' All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

FOR SALE at Mahableshwar. Offers are invited for the purchase of 3 acres and 30 gunthas of a building site Survey No. 236, central situation adjoins 'Glendale,' Woodland,' and 'The Craig,' on the road to Government House. For particulars apply to
Messrs. ADURJEE BROS,
General Merchants,
2611 Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET (WHOLE or in PARTS).
2 COMMODIOUS upper storied BUNGALOWS, near Grant Road Station; open all sides; large compound, 3300 sq. yds. suitable for large establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institution, Printing Press, Factory, Godowns etc. Rent Rs. 375. Brokers or Agents need not apply to Box. No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.
No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

FOR SALE.
1. A showy strong grey waler about 15.1 hands, 5 years old, regularly driven. Only reasonable offers will be accepted.
2. A strong bay waler, aged about 15.1 hands to be sold cheap to a kind master on undertaking to give light work. Apply to
J. P. DASTUR, Solicitor,
36, Malabar Hill, or
2597 Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

TO BE LET.

TO LET UNFURNISHED FLAT in Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade from 1st June. Apply C. LUCAS, 3a Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade. 2618

TO LET TWO SMALL OFFICES in Hornby Road second floor above the West End Watch Company; rent Rs. 45 and Rs. 40. Apply on the PREMISES. 2576

AVAILABLE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Byculla with quiet European family. Free from noise of Tram and Train Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2609

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

TO BE LET for the Poona Season or by the year. Suitable for a Rajah or Nobleman. The well-known large, upper-storied, stylish bungalow, "Jeejeebhoy Castle" at Poona. (Furnished) most central situation. (Near Post and Telegraph Offices). Large compound and garden, also stabling and Coach houses.
Apply to SECRETARY, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2605

NOTICES.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 180 tons CRUDE OIL for Diesel Engines required at the Agra Water Works for the period from 1st July, 1914, to 31st March, 1915.
The Crude Oil must be delivered and weighed monthly at Agra Water Works at the rate of 20 Tons per month before the tenth day of each month.
Tenders will be received upto noon of 29th May, 1914.
Each Tender to be accompanied by cash, or a cheque or currency notes for Rs. 200 as earnest money.
A. F. SHUTE,
Municipal Engineer, Agra.
Agra, dated the 11th May, 1914. 2060

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR holding Certificate of the Bombay Sanitary Surveyor's Class. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, plus Rs. 10 allowance. Apply in writing and stating experience to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
250 Church Gate.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HIRALAL KARSSONDAS SOLICITOR has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure whereof the present Fazendar is Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Cursetji Dubash situate lying and being on the North side of Khetwady Back Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (665) Square Yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming portion of a larger plot registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7383 and assessed by the Municipality—under D. Ward Nos. 2157 (4B) and 2051 (2) Street Nos. 139A. and 10A. and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a house-gulley and beyond that by property belonging to the estate of the late Laduck Haji on or towards the East by Khetwady 12th Lane, on or towards the South by Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the West by other property of the Vendor.
Dated this 15th day of May, 1914.
MEHTA, DALPATRAM, & LALJI,
2619 Purchasers' Attorneys.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

INTENDING subscribers are REQUESTED to pay their first year's subscription (from 1st May, 1914) Rs. 250 to Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., before 1st June, 1914, as members joining after that date will have to pay an additional Entrance fee to be fixed hereafter.
RAMPERTAP BRIJMOHANDAS & Co.,
2504 Hon. Secy.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, THE 25TH MAY, 1914, for twelve appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have passed the VII standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching School. They will be examined in Dictation only, at the local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by Birth, School and Nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 18th May 1914. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the Certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive in allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months, and if successful in the final Examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
C. BABINGTON,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.
Dated Bombay, 7th May, 1914. 2561

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 436 of 1907.
DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
DHONDNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and others .....Defendants.

PRIVATE OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of the following properties belonging to the estate of the late Raghunath Narayan Khote.
1 Landed property at Walkeshwar admeasuring 2402.5 square yards or thereabouts New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250 with all the buildings thereon bearing street No. 2 Walkeshwar Road.
NO. II.
(a) Landed property at junction of De-Lisle and Clerk Roads admeasuring 4484 square yards or thereabouts bearing New survey Nos. 1/3450 and all the 3 chawls and buildings etc. bearing street Nos. 142 144, 142 (a) 144 (a) 142 (b) 144 (b), 1 De Lisle Road and 85/87 Clerk Road being Foras New Salt Batty land.
(b) Landed property on the northern side of Clerk road admeasuring 2597 square yards or thereabouts with 5 chawls or huts or sheds etc., New Survey Nos. 1/3701 6/3450 1/3448 2/3436 and 2/3448 and Street Nos. 58, 60 64 and 66 Clerk Road.
N. B. Offers may be made separately or jointly for A & B.
LOT NO. III.
Fazendari Right in the land at Haines Road (the annual Rent recoverable being Rs. 187-8-0) admeasuring 600 square yards New Survey No. 3/3450.
LOT NO. IV.
Land and Bungalow at Lonavla part of survey No. 88 bearing Municipal No. 43 admeasuring 1 acre and 2 Gunthas.
The offers will be received and considered by the undersigned upto 31st May next. All offers to be accompanied with 5 per cent of the amount offered. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars and conditions and form of offers apply to the undersigned, or Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Special Commissioner.
Jiji House, Ravelin Street. 2485

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders of the rates of Freight at which Owners of the steamers are prepared to contract for the shipment of piece goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—
1. The ship owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association from the 1st day of January, 1916, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer, such steamers must be classed 100 a 1 in Lloyd's shipping Registered R. B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a Registered measurement of not less than 1,200 Tons; steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of piece goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before time of sailing, each steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages, if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trip.
2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all piece goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of Packages.
Copies of contract containing terms similar to these, and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association, can be had from the undersigned on application. The Agent in Bombay of the steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.
The rates to be tendered must be:
1. For Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and
2. For Freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges, including free delivery in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks. Goods from other Towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.
Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach him on or before 30th June, 1914.
NO UNDERTAKING is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.
Tenders from Individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines.
For the members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.
JAVERCHAND KALLIANJI,
2573 Hon. Joint Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal a competitive examination for the admission of one locally selected candidate into the Bengal Pilot Service will be held at the Port Office, 151, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 5th October, 1914. Candidates wishing to appear should submit their applications to the Port Officer, Calcutta.
2. The candidate is eligible for this examination who has not passed the middle scholarship examination under the code of Regulations for European schools or the Calcutta University Entrance examination or its equivalent.
Candidates will be examined in Navigation and Seamanship up to the standard of a 2nd Mate in the Merchant Service.
3. He must have served at sea for four years of which not less than three years must have been in Merchant Vessels of not less than three hundred tons register, employed in the foreign trade, as a seaman or apprentice and he must produce satisfactory certificates from the Masters he has sailed under.
4. He must be not less than 18 or more than 22 years of age and descended from European or Eurasian parents domiciled in India.
5. He must produce a Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of competency as 2nd Mate or any higher grade.
6. He must produce a medical certificate as to his eye-sight and general physical fitness to work as a Pilot in a tropical climate from a Covenanted Medical Officer at his own expense and also satisfactory evidence as to his moral character.
C. J. C. KENDALL,
Comdr. R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.
The 8th May, 1914. 2057

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MULJI JETHA of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Piece Goods merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.
BAI RAMKOREBAI widow of RAMDAS GORDHANDAS also of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kavel without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 11th day of May, 1914.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
2610 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their premises in El. Circle, Fort, the teak and blackwood office and household furniture such as—
Single and double glass door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, marble top chest of Drawers, Tapestry lined drawing room suits, arm and armless chairs, corner cabinets, marble teapoys, single and double iron cots, umbrella stands, hat stands, side boards, almyrahs, Lady's tables, book stands, panel door and glass door book cases, clocks, screens, tapestry and leather line sofas, Japanese vases, phonographs, records, etc., etc.
D'LAL & Co.
Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMEDI MAHAL.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL SATSUMA WARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, JAPANESE WARE, ENGLISH LEATHER HAND AND GLADSTONE BAGS, CABIN TRUNKS, PICTURES IN FRAME, GLASS-WARE & CROCKERY WARE, TOYS &c.

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mahamedi Mahal, opposite Dhobie Talao the property of a Dealer closing his business:—
A lot of real Satsuma jars, flower vases, bowls, burners, &c. Japanese flower vases, large jars, tea-sets, figures, large pedestals with pots, table ornaments &c. English leather Hand bags and Gladstone bags, strong cabin trunks, a lot of glass and crockery ware oleographs and engravings in frame a large lot of toys and various other miscellaneous goods.
The above is now on view.
N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents
Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CARRIAGES, WALER HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

1 handsome strong English built boat shape landau on C spring, in very good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 pair handsome powerful bay waler horses, both go well in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong bay waler horse, goes well in harness.

1 set of double harness nearly new and one set of single harness nearly new.

1 set second hand double harness and one set second hand single harness.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc

Also a few pieces of furniture such as drawing room suite, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, bookstands, pianola records, iron safe with stand, etc.

On account of the concerned—

6 new Carona bicycles with saddles and tool bags, etc.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Tribhowandas Luxmidas—

One new machine for glazing and polishing cuffs, collars, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dog cart, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, quiet in harness.

1 chestnut arab horse, 15 hands, quiet in harness.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, No. 20, next to Officers' Mess, near Marine Lines Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, one large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, ornaments, corner whatnots, teapoys, one cottage piano, glass-door book cases, writing tables, blackwood open carved furniture one revolving top writing table with master-key single and double bedsteads dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, and presses, fancy teapoys, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, one large ice-box, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property used by Commander-Major A L. F. Smith, 2nd Queen's Own Victoria Rajput Light Infantry, and others.

The property of another gentleman—

Ons handsome strong English rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes with a strong bay waler horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred landaulette nearly new.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BHAINDAR NEAR BAZAR ROAD AND AT BHIVDI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 873 of 1909, (Abdoola Joosub vs. Rabia Bai and others) by a consent order dated the 6th December, 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable properties on the day and at the time and place mentioned below and pursuant to the direction in that behalf given to the said Receiver by the consent decree in the above suit, dated the 14th October, 1911.

LOT No. 2 to be sold at the office of the Receiver in High Court house at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th May, 1914,—PROPERTY AT BHAINDER.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed Bhainder Goovthan land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhainder Bazar Road and bounded on the East by Bhainder Bazar Road, on the west partly by the property of Daya Plicam and partly by a well partly by the property of Chabildass Vanmalidass, on the north by the property of Tranjivandass Purshotamdass, and on the south by the property of Daya Pricum.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 4-50 P.M. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 3 PROPERTY AT BHIVDI.

1. One two storied house with tiles situate at Bhivdi bearing Municipal No. 75, admeasuring in length north to south 46ft. and east to west 44 ft. and 2 inches and bounded as follows:—East house bearing Municipal No. 79, West house of Juma Musjid bearing No. 77, South wall of Khalkel's compound and north by a road.

2. One 2 storied house with tiles bearing No. 79 admeasuring south to north 35 ft. in breadth and in length east to west 53 ft. 10 inches and bounded on the east by house of Amratrao Vaidya, west house mentioned above bearing No. 75 south-north side compound wall of the house of Khalkel and north passage leads to road and situated at Bhivdi.

3. All garden together with a building standing thereon admeasuring about in length east to west one hundred and sixty-seven feet on the south side. East to west one hundred and sixty-three feet and north to south two hundred and twenty-four feet, and on the west side north to south feet one hundred and ninety-three and on the south side eighty-three feet and bounded as follows. East passage and beyond that by the Chawl of Hindustani people west house of Goculdas Tamboowalla and shed of Madar Bhagan and vacant land of Bobli-Patel south public passage, north passage to public road.

4. One chawl situate at Bhivdi Municipal No. 25 admeasuring south to north fifty-two feet west side north to south forty-nine feet, east to west forty-eight feet and bounded

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co. (*Contd.*).

east vacant land, and a well west passage leads to road south vacant land of Ganpat Bapuseth north house of Vinayeck Ramchandra.

5. Vacant land situate at Bhivdi admeasuring south to north fifty-eight feet east to west breadth forty-four feet and bounded as follows—East vacant land belonging to west chawl mentioned above, south vacant land of Ganesh Bapuseth north land of Vinayeck Ramchandra.

6. Vacant land situate at Bhivdi admeasuring east to west thirty-five feet six inches south to north feet twenty-seven and bounded on the East Tank of Municipality west well south temple of Marooti north house of Narayen.

7. Land admeasuring east to west forty-one feet, south to north twenty-five feet and bounded on the east vacant land and Tank west house of Narayan Jadhav, south house bearing No. 20 belonging to Sawloram house of Shanker Ramlal.

8. Land at Bhivdi admeasuring thirteen Gunthas stands in the name of Cassum Mitha and bounded on the east boundary of Kawerigaon west Government vacant land south vacant land of Government and north by the Muri of Municipality and beyond that Road leads to Kalyan.

9. Land at Nijampoor admeasuring five Gunthas and bounded on the north land of Government south boundary of Bhivdi and on the east and west boundary of Nijampoor.

10. Land at Bhivdi leased to persons to build houses admeasuring east to west one hundred and ninety feet and north to south two hundred and fifty-one feet and bounded on the east by a brooklet runs to the burial ground west house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nava Nagpada near the Parsee Statue, household furniture, glass and crockeryware, dining table, bentwood chairs, rocking chairs, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, meat safe cupboard, Singer hand and foot sewing machine, writing tables, and a large lot of copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as Drawing Room Suites of Sofas and Chairs lined tapestry, hatstands, mirrored door almiras, wardrobes, arm and armless chairs, dressing writing and washhand tables, cabinets, phonographs, etc., one gold watch, 14 carrets.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

K. R. C. K. and C. Bombay, 2 cases hollow glass beads gold colour, size 5/0: each case containing 500 boxes each box containing 4 strings—2,400 beads.

By order of the Bank concerned:—Ex. s.s. "City of Sparta."

H. N. C. 135: H. N. 01, 100/111—13 c/s. Dark ground prints, each case contg. pieces 60 by 31 ins.

R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moorlidhar Jekisondas and ors., Insolvents:—

4 bundles 25 sheets of copper.

1 bundle 5 sheets of brass.

By order of the office concerned:—

13 c/s Condensed Milk (packed in tins).

5 c/s full cream Dutch cheese (packed in tins).

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

3 rubber tyred light victoria.

2 rubber tyred light vis-a-vis.

2 rubber tyred light brougham.

By order of the Motor Car Company concerned:—

One motor car body with 4 glass shutters, 3 cushions, &c.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khalakdina and Haji Joosubhoy Essa Kapadia, the executors of the Will of Cassum Poonja deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following landed property on the premises on TUESDAY, 2nd day of June, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (of which the Khoja Soonat Jamat are the Fazandars) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2878 and Street Nos. 235-237 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sir Tharia Topan and now belonging to Dattoo Hassam, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Peerbhoy Damji deceased and on the West by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

5 drums and 2 cases spirit, electric bulls, tobacco, glassware, Chinaware, tinware, earthenware, (electric appliances), provisions, soap, fish-oil, vaseline, lampshades, hardware, periodicals, acid casks, pet jelly, rice, castor seeds, garlic, pepper, washing soda, wire, steel circles, steel joints, firebricks, marble pieces, planks and other various articles.

AUCTION SALE, 75 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Puclic Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot.—

75 F. P. bales of Broach Fine Machine Ginned cotton, more or less damaged by fire and water, from Dabhoi to Colaba Inv. Nos. 57 R.R. 69061 of 1-5-14 out of 157 bales.

AUCTION OF 100 TONS OF BENGAL BELLIHARI COAL.

Messrs. MENNESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Mr. Ambalal Pranjivandas, the following Coal lying at Darukhana Tank Bunder on Port Trust land opposite Mr. Tricumjee Jeewandas Plot No. 31.

100 Tons Bengal Bellihari Coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co,.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 17TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35 Bandora Hill, on the Road leading to Saint Mary's Church, near the Seree Road Bandora valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, John Roberts and others comprising of sliding dining table, bentwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri made sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safe, rich glass and porcelainware, large ice box with refrigerator, tables and teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet toned upright grand cottage piano by Zemmermain, table ornaments, office tables, iron bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables chest of drawers, Centeur free wheeled bicycle, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Alick Dunn, Esqr., Chief Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

On account of the concerned.

2 cases Mackenzie Port.

2 cases Spanish Port.

10 cases Baker's Dry aloe Gin. and a lot still hock, Claret, Brandy etc.

By order of the concerned to close the account.

230 kegs each 28 lbs. Chocolate, Lavender, green, olive green, and other colours paints.

On account of the shippers.

2 New Iron safes, bent corner size 30" x 24" x 24" and 34" x 27" x 27" by Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham. Suitable for keeping documents and valuables.

On account of the shippers to close the account.

4 Iron Safes size 36" x 23" x 23" and 34" x 22" x 22".

On account of the concerned.

2 bales each 344½ lbs. print fents.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOUSE OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TWICE

6-30 Nightly 10

BANDMANN-RICKARDS CIRCUIT

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

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MERITORIOUS PROGRAMME

TERRIFIC ENTHUSIASM.

Have you seen

FERRY CORWEY

IF NOT—WHY NOT?

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The Funny Musical Clown.

FERRY CORWEY

WILL 'TICKLE' YOU "STIFF"

FERRY CORWEY

Met with a GREAT reception

FERRY CORWEY

Is the TALK of Bombay

AND FIVE CONTINENTS.

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HARP AND BANJO COMBINATION

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STAVORDALE QUINTETTE.

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Imitate the Human Voice

The STAVORDALES

In the only act of its kind in the world

The STAVORDALES

You love 'GOOD' Music come to-night

The STAVORDALES

Have created a sensation here

The STAVORDALES

Have TOPPED all the BILLS at Home

Then we have an

ALL "STAR" BILL

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THE FACINATING TEC YARN

NICKWINTER

AND

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Wherein the famous Detective meets with strange adventures among Bank Robbers.

THE Sherlock Holmes of the Cinema Halls Drama 3500 ft. in 3 parts of real sensation.

ALSO

PATHE'S GAZETTE AND COMIC.

4 FOUR SHOWS NIGHTLY 4

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 & 11-15 12-15 p.m.

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.

Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

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GRAND STAR FILMS

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

(1) ROMANCE OF OLD BRITTANY

(Fully Coloured)

AND

(2) A TERRIBLE WAGER!

Both the pictures are supremely magnificent and possess the most powerful plot.

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.) Prices Half.

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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

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Cinema only at 6-30 r..... .....Variety at 10 p.m.

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From the Empire Theatre, London, England's brightest Comedienne.

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Everyone should hear this sweet singer of Irish songs before she departs for Home.

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as bright and as witty as ever.

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The second adventure of Mary.

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THE LYRICAL FOUR
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Cissie O'Keefe:—Male impersonator.
Kennedy Black:—Light Comedian and organist.
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At 6-30 only.

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"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

Founded on Ralfe's famous opera. In three parts, a production artistic to a degree.

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ANOTHER GREAT JUNGLE FILM.

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To-Night! *AT THE* To-Night!

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

DID YOU SEE THAT GREAT FILM, "IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE?" WELL, THIS IS SOME THING STILL BETTER.

Read what the Press says about it:—

"In many respects it is a wonderful picture. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, and an Ape, all play their part in this remarkable visualisation of jungle life, and in the course of 2,500 feet there are thrilsl and to spare.

EXCELLENT COMICS. A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PROGRAM ALL THROUGH.

3 Shows nightly—*7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.*

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(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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Manager.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

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All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised)	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL (issued & subscribed)	Rs. 19,36,700
CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 11,24,978
RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes)	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwali, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

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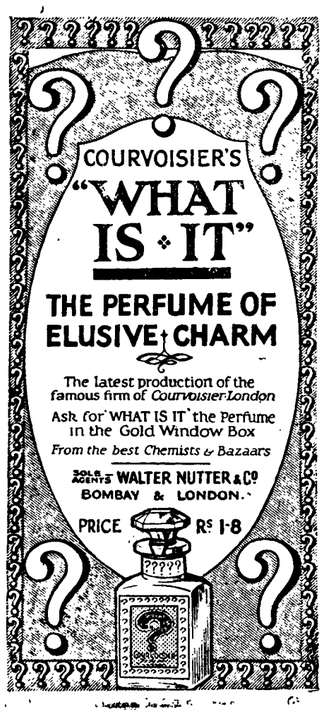
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The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is well-known in this country that he hardly needs in introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

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"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

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"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs or Miss, and also copy the following verse your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1,001, No. 24, Groote Market, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland ½ annas.

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ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Rainfall occurred in Burma and Bengal and on the north Madras coast. A few falls are reported from the extreme north. The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Bassein and Yamethin one and a half inches; Toungoo, Akyab and Mandalay one; Minbu three; Maymyo two; Saugor Islands one; Balasore one and a half; Calingapatam one. The storm in the Bay is of at least moderate intensity and has its centre this morning off the north Madras Coast near Calingpatam. It will probably now change the direction of its motion and will traval towards the north-east. Disturbance affecting the north are not very much but giving cloud and local showers.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in North-east Peninsula and Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and at Sirsa and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ambala. Temperature has again risen but is still in slight defect during the day in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has again risen and is now normal except at Jhansi where night temperature is still below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Jacobabad. Night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer but in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division and at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in slight excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported from the reporting area in India. Moderate cloud persists in the Peninsula. Light cloud has appeared also over parts of north-west India, due to slight unsettled conditions in that region.

A few thunderstorms may occur on the north Madras Coast and in the adjacent parts inland. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible also in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 15th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (14th)	81.5	74.2	70	11.55		0.60
Jask	93.5	75.4	80	4.54		0.47
Muskat						
Do. (14th)	101.3	86.1	54	2.41		—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.6	77.3	40	1.88		0.08
Rawalpindi	93.3	65.6	43	16.13		5.40
Lahore	100.6	78.2	51	5.59		1.48
Sirsa	105.3	75.8	35	3.01		0.85
Ambala	99.6	73.1	32	4.99		—1.21
Delhi	102.0	80.2	48	2.62		—0.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.9	80.1	34	1.49		—0.52
Mainpuri	104.4	77.1	31	3.37		0.79
Jhansi	104.9	76.3	13	1.82		—0.19
Cawnpore						
Allahabad	104.5	75.5	41	3.54		1.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	110.1	79.8	47	2.45		1.07
Karachi	88.8	77.2	46	2.11		0.50
Ajmer	103.7	87.2	16	2.73		1.09
Jaipore	108.2	83.4	14	1.08		—0.68
Kotah	107.6	79.8	16	1.62		0.16
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	105.9	75.3	48	1.04		0.46
Dwarka	88.3	80.5	77	0.40		—0.29
Veraval	83.6	77.6	73	0.11		—0.38
Rajkot	104.9	76.2	64	0.17		—0.38
Bhavnagar P	107.2	82.6	55	0.04		—0.72
Surat	99.0	80.8	62	0.04		—0.41
Ahmedabad	109.8	83.6	57	0.95		—0.49
Deesa	109.5	80.0	44	0.19		—0.38
Neemuch	105.1	73.4	11	0.68		—0.27
Indore	105.1	73.1	16	1.65		0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.1	72.3	29	8.02		4.99
Saugor						
Hoshangabad	107.9	77.4	15	2.52		0.53
Khandwa	107.5	73.2	2	1.26		—0.09
Akola	109.5	74.1	6	3.10		—0.11
Amraoti	107.5	77.6	8	3.02		0.61
Nagpur	105.7	78.9	27	5.53		2.28
Chanda						
Raipur	101.5	80.4	48	5.55		2.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.2	82.4	33	0.15		—0.50
Ratnagiri	92.5	82.9	31	0.06		—0.78
Mormugao	90.2	82.7	37	0.38		—1.83
Karwar	89.1	83.0	30	0.20		—2.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.5	80.1	27	1.40		0.17
Ahmednagar	105.9	75.1	28	0.69		—1.10
Poona	105.3	76.6	48	0.21		—1.73
Sholapur	106.7	80.1	14	0.28		—2.19
Bijapur	103.6	80.5	33	0.44		—1.95
Belgaum	99.6	71.6	73	2.80		—1.74
Aurangabad	104.1	77.2	22	2.08		0.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.1	79.5	29	0.91		—2.04
Hyderabad	103.8	80.7	52	2.02		—1.50
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.1	82.9	72	2.60		—3.29
Calicut	88.4	83.1	86	6.63		—7.02
Cochin	91.5	81.7	76	9.76		—9.69
Colombo	87.7	81.6	83	2.27		—0.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	77.7	86	0.03	2.63	—5.25
Bellary	109.8	83.3	58	..	1.40	—2.66
Cuddapha	05.3	81.7	54	..	5.48	—0.40
Madras	99.1	83.9	74	..	30.79	9.41
Bangalore	89.5	73.6	74	..	5.84	—1.44
Coimbatore	95.9	71.7	35	..	5.51	—3.09
Trichinopoly	103.5	81.2	60	..	12.47	0.05
Negapatam	96.6	82.7	79	..	54.79	23.82

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, *The Latent Light Culture*
PANALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th May 1914 was 29.936 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.721
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	80 1
Dew Point	"	78.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		2.0
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	93.2
Minimum do do	"	81.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, NNE, NNW. WNW. NW
Movement of Wind do	miles	248

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth in Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Sill.
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
F	15	n 2 46	25 0	15	m 8 40	17 3
		3 4 7 a	27 2		m 10 28 a	19 11
S	16	m 3 45	24 1	16	m 9 37	18 8
		m 4 42 a	26 3		m 11 41 a	19 10
Sun	17	m 4 58	23 6	17	m 10 46	19 9
		5 43 a	25 6			
M	18	m 6 24	23 6	18	m 0 43	19 6
		m 6 45 a	25 2		0 11 a	20 5
Tu	19	m 7 52	23 11	19	m 1 33	19 0
		7 41 a	25 0		1 27 a	20 8
W	20	m 8 51	24 8	20	m 2 14	18 6
		8 22 a	25 1		2 19 a	20 7
Th	21	m 9 32	25 5	21	m 2 49	17 11
		9 0 a	25 3		3 3 a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 15 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h.	6m Sunset 7h.	4 m
" 16 (Saturday)	" 6h.	6m. " 7h.	4 m.
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h.	5m. " 7h.	4 m.
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h.	4m. " 7h.	6 m
" 19 (Tuesday)	" 6h.	3m. " 7h.	7 m.
" 20 (Wednesd	" 6h.	3m. " 7h.	7m.
" 21 (Thursday.)	" 6h.	3m. " 7h.	7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th 4h 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m., Ful Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a. m.; Last Quarter. 17th 3h a. m. 2-41

NEW MARCH TO THE POLE.

SIR E. SHACKLETON ON HIS PLANS.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, at a Pilgrims' Club gathering at the Savoy Hotel on April 24, outlined his plans for his Polar expedition and kept his audience enthralled all the time he was speaking, says the "Daily Mail."

Sir Ernest's scheme is to cross the Antarctic Polar region from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea, taking in the Pole en route. He begins his great adventure next October.

"We are going to try to cross the South Polar Continent," said Sir Ernest. "Why we go I cannot say. What the impelling force is that makes explorers, I cannot describe. It is one of the sort of things of which, if you could describe it in so many words, half the charm and half the interest would be lost. When you are in the Antarctic you have an uncomfortable time, frozen one minute and roasted the next, but when you come back to civilisation and sit down to dinners, before you have been home six months you want to get out on to the lone trail again."

Sir Ernest said that he could imagine nothing better in life than to be marching through unknown country like those regions and then, after sleep, to awake and find surrounding them hills or mountains which they knew no man had ever seen before. There must be some sort of interior pride that made one want to look on things no man had previously seen. He could not analyse the psychology of travel.

He had often been asked what was the good of it all. If anyone were to offer to defray the cost of this expedition, if he could point to any single economic fact of value in such an expedition, he would reply that the cost of the expedition had been saved in three years by the magnetic work that was accomplished.

By studying meteorology in the Weddell Sea they hoped to benefit the stockbreeders of the Argentine and Chili, because it had already been found that dense ice in the Weddell Sea meant heavy rains in those countries. "Sentiment is the driving force. It always has been the driving force in any work which counts for the ages to come. It will be the first crossing of the last Continent to be crossed and we want to do it under our flag."

Explaining how they hoped to cross the South Polar Continent in four and a half months, Sir Ernest declared that their food would contain the highest amount of nutritive value. The "tabloid business" was wrong, it was useless to live on tabloid food. They must have something that would fill as well as heat. The last food he took contained a large percentage of water, which was an absolute dead weight, as there was potential water at their feet.

"Each step taken into the unknown unfolds a page of mystery, and as long as there is any mystery on this globe it is not only man's right but also his duty to try to unravel it, so that in future ages we shall not be pointed at as the men who lived in the dark ages of the twentieth century. I am not going to do any flag-wagging. The flag we are carrying costs half a crown with bunting." If all went well they might expect to hear from them about the middle of 1916." It lies on the knees of the gods what is going to happen, but if we fail it will not be my fault or that of my comrades. It will be the forces of nature. We will try to do our best." (Cheers.)

Sir Ernest said that tobacco was going to be taken because it had a good moral effect and promoted comfort—which meant efficiency—when the men were in their sleeping bags and smoked. In the open air, with the temperature at 50 degrees below zero, it could not be used.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15th.

S.S. Macedonia	Bennett	London April 24
S.S. Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	Bangkok April 16
S.S. Schildturm	Steinerl	Hamburg April 4

DEPARTURES.

May 15th.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Nera	Vallout	Noumea
S.S. Etonian	Davis	Karachi

The following vessels obtain their porticlearances yesterday.

S.S. Ula	Oliver	Calcutta via Galle
S.S. Chakrata	Macfadyen	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Barpeta	for Persian Gulf
"	Baron Cawdor	for Philadelphea and Baltimoor
"	Rikard Nordrook	for Bangkok etc.
"	Homayun	for Jeddah

S. S. Macedonia.—The P. and O. S. N Company's steamer Macedonia, 5,247 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on April 24, with small, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rikard Nordrook.—The steamer Rikard Nordrook, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on April 16, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Schildturm.—The Hansa Line steamer Schildturm, 3,182 tons, Captain Steinerl, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on April 4, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nera.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Nera, 3,431 tons, Captain Vallout, sailed yesterday for Noumea, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Etonian.—The steamer Etonian, 2,684 tons, Captain W. I. Davies, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Ula.—The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Galle, with ballast.

S. S. Chakrata.—The B. I. S N Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,642 tons, Captain D. Macfadyen, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mongolia.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 14th instant.

S. S. Cleopatra.—The Austrian Lloyd from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 15th instant morning.

P. DOCK.

Friday May 15th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
B	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
	& R. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S K
D. & P.	Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F	Den of Ewnle	White	K. N. & Co
M.	Tauyabi	Kass A. M	Ewat & Co
N	Greenbank	Pettiam	W & A. G.& Co
O	Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
P	Soldels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

1	Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
2	Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Chakrata	Macfayden	J. M. & Co
4	Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
5	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
6	Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7	Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
8	Havraise	Baird	J. M. & Co
9	Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
12&13	Kalimba	Webb M	J. F. & Co
14.	Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15	Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3	Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
5	Gutenfels	Pischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Delta	La Mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

President.. Schutt.. A. S. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein.. Ternel.. Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor.. Kosfod.. T. Jeewandas Co
Bahadur.. Peet.. T. M. & Co
Barpeta.. Alton.. M. M. & Co.
Budrie.. Mathews.. Arab Steamer.
Blake.. Hill.. A. Y. & co
Baron Cowdor.. Castle..
Benbrook.. Jenkins..
City of Lucknow.. Scobie.. K. N. & Co
Chindivara.. Hoxley.. M M. & co
Glendhu.. Reid.. T. M. & Co
Homayun.. Courtens.. T. M. & Co
Itonus.. Carey.. M. M. & Co
Kola.. King.. M. M. & Co
Lindula.. Lane.. M. M. & Co
Iran.. Peabody.. K. N. & Co
Marienbad.. Bednarz.. A. L. S. & Co
Macedonia.. Bennett.. P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ocean.. Christiasen.. The Bombay & Co
Orange River.. Andrews..
Penhallow.. Home.. Hill Son & Thomas
Quilos.. Fees.. M. M. & Co
Reichenfels.. Kisbeth.. W. & A. G. & Co
Roseric.. White.. G. Arburthnot
Rikard Nordrook.. Hunn.. F. F. & Co
Silverdale.. Mc. Leod.. D. N. & Sons
Sahsetie.. Vlies.. P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michel.. Mc. Curdy.. M. M. Shoostri
Sumatra.. Potter.. P. & O. S. N. & Co
Schildturm.. Steinerl.. W. & A. G. & Co
Ula.. Oliver.. M, M, & Co

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Habsburg from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the 20th instant at 8 a.m.

She brings the following passengers:—

Arnold, Lt Col S A; Brown, Mrs R C Nurse; Beck, Rev; Binks, Mr H T; Elliott, Mrs A C; Hemmingway, Mr and Mrs G; Hooper Mr C F; Hale Miss, E; Hooper Mr C F Hoyne Lt L V; Jollk, Capt G G; Jvoldatos, Mr S S; Krieger, Mr & Family; Kitchiu Mr E N; Korsim Mr; Lenk Mr K; Loss Mr; Luthal Miss; Mackenzie, Maj B L; Mitra, Mr; Morton, Miss Mary; Morrison, Mrs; Morrison, Capt; Morgon Mr William; Peel Mr R; Park, Mr C T; Pope, Capt J J; Parker, Mrs; Plowden, Capt C T C.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The English mail steamer Macedonia arrived in Bombay yesterday with the mails of the 1st instant, and the following passengers:—

Maj J Campbell, Mrs J Campbell, Mrs Crowse, Mr W M Turner, Lt Col and Mrs M A W Hall, Mr M E Natson, Miss L Tovey Mr T Swanton, Mr S J Gemmell, Mr T Saundars Mrs Thomas's Ayah, Miss M Cook, Mr G F Leslett, Mr N L Fairweather, Mr A Montgomerie, Dr R S Fulipake, Mr A M Burmett, Mrs H Harrison, Mr Bawling, Mr F Goodyear, Mr F Gole, Mr G R Telwalker Mr F Skippers, Mr C E Noods, Mr J M Graham, Capt C S G Hayes, Mr Kelsang, Mr A G Thorpe, Mr T F Tavon, Mr P C Ahya Mr S D Pahwar, Miss P Reed, Mr Florention, Mr A Habib, Mrs A Habib, and 2 Infants, Mr N Rosonthal, Mr R Aitkin, Mr H C C Finnertz, Mr Syed Malvi Alawi, and 2 Servants, Mr G B Badal.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

BUCHANAN S
"BLACK & WHITE"
AND
"Red Seal"
SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Sold Everywhere

A GREAT BOOK
FOR MERCHANTS.

Contains over 3,000 meaty mottoes, smart headings, phrases, clever catch lines, short talks, etc.

A Unique Collection!

SEND FOR A COPY TO-DAY. YOU NEED IT!

400 COPIES SOLD IN MONTH!

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BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY,
PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B. List of Dr. O. S. MARDEN'S INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS NOW READY.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm

This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DR. CARR, DENTAL SURGEON,
who has taken over
THE DENTAL PRACTICE OF
DR. CHAS. BOYES,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

is a leading specialist in English and American Dental Surgery and is at the head of his profession with 25 years' highest experience in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. He has made special study in every branch of Dentistry, including the treatment by Electricity and Dental X Ray and High Frequency apparatus, of Pyorrhoea, Alveolares, Septic roots, Chronic Alveolar, Abscess, Periodontites, Tregemina Neuralgia and all diseases of the Oral Cavity.

All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last three of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world. where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.

Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).

If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benifit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost.*

Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.

Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays: 10 to 12.
Also by appointment.
Note the address—
(Opposite the Clock Tower.)
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags,
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY & SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

Up-to date in design, materials and workmanship.

Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes Ice-Cream in Four Minutes.

In size of 1, 2, 3, 16, 20, and 25 quarts.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.
(STOVE DEPOT.)
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OMEGA WATCHES.

OMEGA—are nearest to mechanical perfection.
OMEGA—are absolutely non-competitive.
OMEGA—Variety, the largest in existence.
OMEGA—Prices, the lowest.
OMEGA—is Synonymous with Solidity, Precision, and Durability.
OMEGA—Highest awards and Grand Prix are awarded in all the world-renowned Exhibitions
OMEGA—Obtainable at all respectable watch dealers in India and Burma.

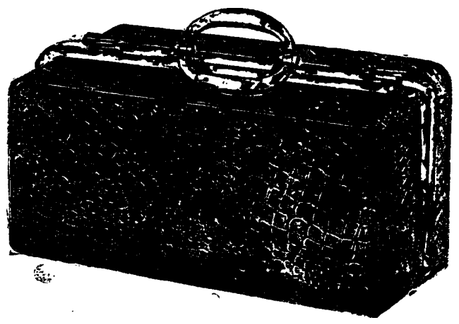
Price—Nickel.....Rs. 14
Silver.....Rs. 24
Gold, 14 ct., from Rs. 70
Gold, 18 ct., from Rs. 100

Sole Agents:
ABRECHT & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND RANGOON.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER
SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black



Lock in Handle

SOUND QUALITY.

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

From

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,
At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 14th.

Consols 2½ %	75plus ⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	86¾unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.48¼—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 15.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27unchgd.

Closing Tone of silver:—Buyers unsatisfied.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ⅛13.16unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.

The sum of £100,000 has been set aside on a/c Council of India, Indian Gold standard Reserve.

3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	83½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2	15.16unegd
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3½unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
.. „ „ „ 6 „	3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2plus ½
„ 7 day market loans ..	2¼unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 14th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	..35,800,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits	.18,600,000	Inc.	200,000
Other do.	..38,800,000	Dec.	600,000
Govt. Securities	..11,000,000		unchanged
Other Securities	..38,500,000	Dec.	300,000
Notes and Gold	..25,600,000		unchanged

THE BANK RESERVE is 45 % of the Laibilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
.. „ to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.46plus 11
Futures at New York Oct. ..	11.88plus 16

Advanced on Foreign buying and on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.40plus 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13¼unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.

Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.87plus 11
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	11.92plus 16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	58¾unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	500
„ Imports	23,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done, easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market dull with a limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	.. 7.42—5
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.25plus 10

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	July	12.39plus 4
	Oct.	11.76 „ 4
New York Official noon call	July	12.43 „ 8
	Oct.	11.80 „ 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July	12.80 „ 4
	Oct.	11.81 „ 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.04—2
J.J.	6.89—2
J.A.	6.87—1
A.S.	6.71—2
S.O.	6.48—2
O.N.	6.38—2
N.D.	6.31—2
D.J.	6.29—2
J.F.	6.29—2
F.M.	6.30—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May, 14th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4½
F.G. „ „	4⅝
ine „ „	4¾
Good Bhownuggur	5 7.16
F.G. „	.. 5 15.16
Fine „	.. 5 11.16
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur . ..	.. 5 11.16
Good Oomra M.G.	5½
F.G. „ „	5⅝
Fine „ „	5¾
Good M.G. Oomra	.. 5 7.16
Fine M.G. Oomra.	.. 5 11.16
Good Broach	5¾
F.G. „	.. 5 31.32
Fine „	6⅛
Good Khandeish	5⅝
F.G. „	5½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 14th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchanged 28

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull sellers firm 37⅞plus ½

South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May-June; Quiet but Steady 34½plus ½

Barletta Russo—62½lbs.nominal May-June; firm unchanged 34½

South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged 50¾

Linseed Calcutta May-June; London, sellers 48.3plus 3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Hamburg sellers quiet but steady 45—½

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull done firmer £6-0-3 plus 3d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63—¼
Copper Braziers unchanged	£77½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal rate unchanged	11.3

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; steady but not active 12.9plus 1/16

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; still nothing doing unchanged. 12

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; Germna Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.5plus 1d

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.8plus ½d

Opened firm and dearer closed quiet.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; steady and quiet unchanged 13.3¼

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta crop finished.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay crop finished.

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7⅛

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 11.8¼—½d

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value dull slightly lower prices 11.9¼—½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet 2.9½—¾d

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of April 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS)	
Bleached and White	8,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	67,500,000
Dyed and Colored	3,900,000
Printed	2,000,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	490,000
Unbleached and Grey	340,000
Total Shipments of Salt ..	..tons. 8,000

TO RANGOON.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS)	
Bleached and White	3,200,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,200,000
Dyed and Colored	1,400,000
Printed	1,900,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	240,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

TO MADRAS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS)	
Bleached and White	6,100,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,300,000
Dyed and Colored	800,000
Printed	3,500,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	400,000
Unbleached and Grey	700,000

TO BOMBAY.

Bleached and White	19,600,000
Unbleached and Grey	19,600,000
Dyed and Colored	6,200,000
Printed	9,300,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	410,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,000,000

TO KARACHI.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS.)	
Bleached and White	15,400,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,400,000
Dyed and Colored	2,200,000
Printed	4,700,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	100,000
Unbleached and Grey	70,000

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 15th May 1914.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
2 boxes sovs.	1,50,000	Aden	National.
4 „ gold.	1,72,800	London	Mercantile.
5 „ sovs,	3,75,000	Port Said	„
1 „ gold	37,500	London	Hongkong
1 „ „	37,500	„	Russo-Asiatic

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—
£330,000 Bar Silver.
£260,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 22nd May brings from London:—
£40,000 Bar Silver.
£260,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 29th May brings from London:—
£200,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet with very little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	3 15-16
D. D. mail	1	3 31-32
T. T. forward, July-Aug.	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, July	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170½
Marks „ „ ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		143
„ „ Shanghai ...		193
„ „ Japan		150

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 14 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3d 31-32 (minimum rate) and 6 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 8.70 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 20 lakhs.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,20,000
Bombay	Rs.	5,10,000
Madras	Rs.	2,80,000
Total	Rs..	11,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 22nd May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,60,000
Bombay	Rs.	Nil.
Madras	Rs.	1,10,000
Total	Rs.	2,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 29th May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,40,000
Bombay	Rs.	7,80,000
Madras	Rs.	2,80,000
Total	Rs.	14,00,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 15/16 for ready and 27 for delivery in two months. The Local Market opened easier and has declined 1 to 2 annas during the day. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 24	0	9	
Australian bar gold 24	0	0	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 78	4	0	
1st Settlement.....78	5	0	
2nd Settlement.....78	4	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounce
G. I. P. Railway.....29*		33,665
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....41		49,680

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood very firm to-day and a few transactions were booked at advancing rates. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10-6 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-11-6 (sellers) at the close for the 29th May delivery.

Ready Paper was in demand at Rs. 96. Calcutta quotations were reported as follows at 3 p.m.:—
Ready, Rs. 95-15.
Forward, Rs. 95-12.
Tone, steady.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Shares Market kept steady to-day and a fair amount of business was reported.

Davids stood steady at Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 455.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,027½ for June, and Luxmi Cottons at Rs. 1,080.

Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,837½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,440.

Kohinoors stood unchanged at Rs. 735.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 230.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 900.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62.

Gujrat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 107.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 79½ and Deferred improved to Rs. 144.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1.600.

5 per cent. Bombay Cotton Preference changed hands at Rs. 6-12 in a lot.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	.31	..
Public Deposits at Branches....	..	7.94
Other Deposits	47.07	..
Post Bills	.01	..
Sundries	1.	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.	..	3.41
Other Authorised Securities	1.04	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	4.20	..
Loans on do. do.	..	8.44
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1.73	..
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	3.94	..
Balances with other Banks	..	.69
Sundries	.62	..
Cash.....	42.27	..

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	3,785	450,037	263,420
Central India ..	3,675	223,223	83 230
Barsee and Nagar ..	5,138	267,643	113,947
Berar ..	3,197	486,286	408,734
Central Provinces ..	2,390	284,717	248,574
Total Oomras ..	23,205	1,712,806	1,122,905
Dholleras ..	20,359	258,921	167,710
Broach ..	28,527	338,953	250,817
Compta and Dharwar ..	9,361	122,111	96,153
Westerns ..	7,785	55,625	65,785
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	788	479,008	344,396
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	4,008	128,377	115,221
Sind ..	111	56,149	115,355
Persian ..	93	893	1,959
American ..	..	2,130	32,530
Egyptian ..	..	1,269	1,950
Other sorts ..	97	803	4,283
Total ..	94,319	3,154,125	2,318,644

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	94,319	84,752	plus 9,567
Receipt from 1st Sept. 14th May ..	31,54,125	23,18,644	plus 835.481
Shipments for the week			
Europe ..	60,365	24,115	plus 36,250
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	87,348	24.093	plus 63.255
Total ..	147,713	48,208	plus 99,505
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 14th May			
Europe ..	913,315	297,813	plus 615,502
China ..	30,669	26,698	— 1,029
Japan ..	961,041	705,651	plus 255,390
Coast Ports ..	17,481	20,168	— 2,687
Total ..	1.912.506	1.045,330	plus 867,176
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	25,442	16,569	plus 8,873
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	37,513	48,710	plus 11,197

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 25th April 11,193 Bales.

Total exports from B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 9th May 5,579 bales

* Boxes and Bars.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000 bales.	
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 14th May. 1914 ..	3,154,125 „	
	3,779,125 „	
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 14th May. 1914 ..	1,912,506 „	
	1,866,619 „	
Less afloat in harbour ..	62,955 „	
	1,803,664 „	
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	747,000 „	
	1,056,664 „	
Less estimated burnt ..	95,000 „	
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 15th May. 1914,	961,664 „	
Increase or decrease since last week	— 39,503 „	

COTTON.

The result of fluctuations in the Home Markets since our last weekly report is as follows;—

	Last week.	This week.	Diff.
New York:—			
Spot ..	..13.00	13.40	plus .40
Futures July	..12.30	12.46	„ .16
Futures Oct	..11.70	11.88	„ .18
New Orleans:—			
Spot ..	..13½	13½	unchgd
Futures July	..12.74	12.87	plus .13
Futures Oct.	..11.74	11.92	„ .18
Liverpool:—			
Spot ..	.. 7.27	7.42	„ .15
Futures J.A.	.. 6.76	6.87	„ .11
Futures O.N.	.. 6.31	6.38	„ .07

We have had the usual fluctuations in the home markets during the past week on favourable and unfavourable weather and crop reports, but the market has responded more readily to adverse than to favourable news. In the present state of the crop this is only natural. We have frequently pointed out that a large crop of Americans during the coming season is an absolute necessity, and until this is assured, which cannot be for another three or four months, we are bound to see nervous markets on any unfavourable reports. Present prices for new crop are comparatively low, and only a continuance of favourable weather conditions during the whole of the growing period can lead to any material reduction in values. Unfavourable conditions will always cause a rebound, and such conditions for any period would mean higher prices. For this reason we are strongly against shorts sales, but favour purchases in all easy markets. About a fortnight must elapse before we commence to receive private estimates of the average condition of the crop for the month of May. The most important of these will be The National Ginners "The New York Journal of Commerce," Messrs. Weld and Co., and Miss K. M. Giles. The Bureau Report giving the condition is expected here on the 2nd June, but we are unlikely to get the Bureau acreage before the July Report. The home markets close steadier.

In the local market the tone has been steadier and prices for contracts have improved Rs. 7 to Rs. 9. This has been due rather to a disinclination on the part of sellers to contract for forward delivery, than to any improvement in the enquiry. Business has been slack. There has been some demand at times for Broach, Bengals and Khamgaon Akola for May, but with sellers indifferent and buyers unwilling to pay the higher prices asked, little actual business has resulted. The outstandings for the May settlement are however very moderate. A few contracts in Coomptas and Westerns are reported to have been made. New Crop rates are steadier and there is small business doing in the bazaar at current prices. The closing quotations in the bazaar this evening will be found below.

For ready cotton there has certainly been an improvement in the demand, and quite a good business has been done by export houses. The enquiry has run on most descriptions, and even the lower grades have found buyers. Local mills have bought quietly. The tone of the market is steadier and better prices have been obtained particularly for high class lots. Receipts continue fairly heavy, especially Broach and Dholleras which constitute about half of the week's total. Shipments are however, very large, and the stock of cotton in Bombay shows a fair reduction on the week.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (Liverpool):—"Smaller but steady market, improved on bullish figures of American consumption. Spinners calling cotton. Less liquidation and less straddle selling." (New York)" Market closed very steady on shorts covering." (American consumption):—"For April 526.000 against 504,000 bales last year. Up to date 4,039,000 bales against 3,857.000 last year."

Hornby Hemebryk: (1) "Bears wavering short interest being still considerable near months on Continent account; also Wall Street short in New York."

Theodore Price & Co:—"Crop prospects becoming less favourable. Market will be higher if crop accounts unfavourable."

Hornby Hemebryk:—(2)"In spite of complaints of American trade being poor, consumption of cotton in America contains enormous."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super. Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals .	..	..	214	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals ..	..	..	200	..	May

(Continued on page 6).

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

By Appointment to H. H. The MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*,
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SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience.

Hold Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P. M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.
A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

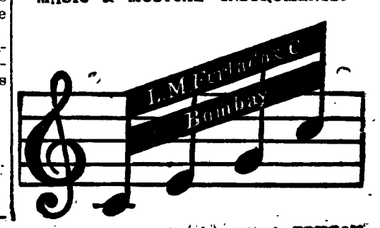
That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason-devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondent into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 6 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid Market

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	196	.. ..	„
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	202	192 ..	„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	246	.. ..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	243	.. ..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl.. ..	..	233	.. ..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum .. Poolgaum ..	..	226	.. ..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	..	211	.. ..	„
Do. ..	..	247	.. ..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti	..	216	.. ..	May
M.G. Broach	..	278	.. ..	„
Do.	..	..	234 ..	March 1915
M.G. Muttia	..	198	184 ..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	.. 252	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	.. 247	„
H.G. Westerns.. ..	..	..	.. 242	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	.. 267	„
M.G. Miraj	..	..	.. 275	„

The market closes quiet but steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.09 plus 5
J.J.	6.94 „ 5
J.A.	6.92 „ 5
A.S.	6.77 „ 6
S.O.	6.54 „ 6
O.N.	6.44 „ 6
N.D.	6.37 „ 6
D.J.	6.35 „ 6
J.F.	6.35 „ 6

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	94,319 Bales
Wheat	87,059 Cwts,
Linseed	70,695 „
Rape, Rai etc.	24,804 „
Gingellyseed	4,692 „
Poppyseed.	12,488 „
Groundnuts.	13,900 „
Castorseed	50,541 „
Rice	153,455 „
Myrabollams	46,136 „
Cottonseed	106,105 „
Mowraseed	378 „
Gram	23,272 „
Jowar	54,666 „
Maize	642 „
Barley	548 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market remains steady. Prices up country continue higher than those ruling here and receipts are comparatively small. The major portion of contracts for May delivery still remain uncompleted. Local mills are good buyers.

Quotations:—

Ready White Pissi 85 per cent. Rs. 5-15-6 R. T.

Ready White Cawnpore 85 per cent. Rs. 5-15-0 R. T.

White Delhi May 85 per cent. Rs. 5-15-6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—The market is firm. Brown Delhi for May delivery continues to advance owing to manipulation. The normal difference between Brown Cawnpore and Brown Delhi is 2 to 3 annas, but the difference is now about Rs. 1¼ per cwt. There is a fair enquiry for Brown and Yellow Cawonpore at present prices.

Quotations:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 8-11-0 R.T.

Ready Yellow Guzerat 9-4-0. R. T.

Ready Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 9-3-0 R. T.

Brown Delhi May Rs. 9-14-6 R. T.

Linseed:—We have not much change to report in this market. The home markets have fluctuated only slightly. The demand for ready is moderate. Deliveries against May contracts are proceeding, and there is some "budlying" to September.

Quotations:—

Ready ..... Rs. 8-7-0 B. T.

May ..... Rs. 9-2-0 R. T.

Tilseed:—The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There is little business doing.

Quotations:—

Bold White 85 per cent Rs. 55-0-0.

Black Kutsu 85 per cent. Rs. 45-8-0

Yellow Hingunghat 85 per cent. Rs. 58-0-0

Poppyseed:—The market improved early in the week and is now steady as under.

Quotations:—

Ready ..... Rs. 10-5-0 B. T.

Forward ..... Rs. 10-15-0 R. T.

Groundnuts:—There is no change to report in this market which is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

Bold ..... Rs. 47-8-0

Small ..... Rs. 46-0-0

Castorseed:—This market is also quiet but steady and unchanged.

Quotations:—

Madras Rs. 34-8-0.

Guzerat Rs. 34-0-0.

Forward Rs. 7-0-6 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The market is steady with a moderate demand.

Quotations:—

Berar ..... Rs. 23-12-0

Guzerat ..... Rs. 23-4-0

Mowraseed:—Still nothing doing. Rates nominal.

Quotations:—

Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-0 B. T.

FREIGHTS.

The Market has firmed up during the week and rates have advanced, the closing tone being very firm. The following business is reported this week:—

Hull:—About 1,000 tons June at 9s. 1.s.

Humburg:—Cotton has been done for May at 17s. to 18s.; for June at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; and for July to October at 14s. 6d.

Antwerp:—Cotton for May-June at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

Dunkirk:—For this port also cotton has been done at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. May-June.

Havre:—2,000 tons for June at 10s. 6d. to 11s. seeds cotton.

Genoa:—About 1,600 tons June and July at 11s. l.s., 12s. s.c.

Manganese Ore:—A full cargo of Ore fixed by s. s. Kalimba from Bombay to Pensacola (America) at 16s. May.

Charter:—The following is reported this week:—

S. S. Eugene Grosses for Havre, Dunkirk and Marseilles, 4,500 tons at 8s. l.s., 10s. s.c. and 1,500 tons Ore at 10s., June loading.

The following are rates:—

JUNE.

Dunkirk:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.

Antwerp:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.

Havre:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.

Liverpool:—11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.

Marseilles:—11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.

London:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.

Genoa:—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.

Hull:—10s. l.s.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market contains quiet but steady with only a small business passing. A few small sales of 10s. 12s. and 20s. have been made at about previous prices. The China markets are also quiet, and there seems little likelihood of an improvement in the demand at present.

Exchange at Hongkong ..... Rs. 146½
„ „ Shanghai ..... „ 196

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150o Amer Rs. 6-0-2 per case

White Rose	„	150o	„ „	5-12-2 „ „
Chester	„	75o	„ „	5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„ „	5-0-2 „ „
Monkey	„	125o	„ „	4-15-2 „ „
Tiger	„	125o	„ „	4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 „ „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„	3-12-0 per 9„ Imp. Gal
Camel in tin	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

					Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins					5	4	0
„ „	Firefly	„	„	„ „	5	1	0
„ „	Chaker	„	two	tins	4	6	0
„ „	„	„	8	gallons	3	12	0
„ „	Victoria	„	two	tins	3	11	6
„ „	„	„	8	gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound					0	4	0
„ „	2nd	„	„	„	0	3	0
Candles per pound.					0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	Rs.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	„	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	„	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	„	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	„	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	„	4	1	6
wan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	„	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	„	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	„	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ...	„	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	„	5	1	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

May 15.

An all round want of heavy demand has been the ceaseless complaint of our market since weeks past, and this week we have again nothing very hopeful to report. Sales on small scales have been possible, perticularly of lines that even the very optimistic holders have been no more anxious to hold on and which they have deemed it safe to part at heavy losses. Manchester report continue to be encouraging, a steady all round reported demand compelling firmer prices and distant delivery. The outlook on our side, we repeat is very poor. We find that the stock has been reduced by about 3,000 packages. The huge piles in the warehouses count up nearly to 117,000 packages, and considering the two important facts, that the best times for selling has passed, and that about 60,000) sixty thousand, packages which Bombay has booked for shipments spreading over May' August, have been to arrive, there are every chances of the general stocks rising to extremely bewildering figures. In face of all such facts, big firms are never slow to purchase and even this week, we hear some very decent quantities are on cables in staple styles.

Greys have again this week moved well, and the style is having favourable times. Low cloths in Red Headings continue to pay poorly in spite of decent clearances. Wide with heavier qualities are still well sought, but we believe our market will shortly be glutted with these, perhaps with a discouraging result. In *bleached cloths*, bad times are experienced; retail inquiry being as poor as wholesale demand. The selling season had neared the end, and any favourable clearances could not be expected unless the monsoon makes a favourable beginning. Unfavourable conditions are causing great anxiety to the holders, and these we fear will lead to further reductions in prices so much so that it will be a question whether the cheaper purchases now arriving, will be paying. In Mulls, 27 inches 18 yds. low counts Green Heading stocks are heavy, and dealers unmindful of losses, are keen sellers. The selling prices as they are, are pretty low, but it is feared it will be difficult to maintain the same. We hear a well-known European House have been offering some 25 cases of their standard quality of fine Glasgow Mulls 38,42, and 52 inches by 20 yds. at 5/10 6/4 and 7/4 respectively. We hear, these prices show a loss, but the firm has not been able to secure the same,the best obtainable offer being 4d. a piece below these. Jacconets are experiencing an unfavourable market, the style appears to have been overdone, and holders are losing in purchases which were once favourable. The accumulation of stocks and free arrivals of cheaper purchases has tended to depreciate their market value. *Prints, dyed goods and fancies* are all having unfavourable times. Demand is very poor, and buying appears to be equally of small magnitude. Occasional lots are reported as purchased, but any heavy sales have been out of question *Yarns*.

We have no improvement to report in our market. Manchester prices continue keeping firm, 2/40 grey being quoted at 12 ½d. A lot of 50 bales was being offered this week cross reels at 12 1/4 June, July, but we hear business has not resulted. 2/80 grey warps were offered from our side at 6/1, but it is reported Manchester has been quoting 6/2, and the business for the present appears to have been dropped.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

5th Sunday after Easter, or Rogation Sunday, 17th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Merbecke Hymns; 527,179,315,292; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Chants. Hymns 370,528,386 Collections for Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Daily Matins at 1-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communition; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Churches Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11-15 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. A. French, M.A., will officiate and preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Senior Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service: Psalm 100; Hymns 373,40,275. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service, Psalm 121; Hymns 202,142,219.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Dr. Machnicol.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder —Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla —Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day business was almost confined to coal shares. Transactions included:—

Coal.—Auckland 4, Phuskajuri 18 5/8, Barabboni 13¼, Bilbera 4, Burra Dhemo 9, Equitable (ord.) 23¾, Ghusick and Kuslia 15½, Jumoni 5½, North-west 33¾, Ex. Div. Phularitand 5¾ and 6, Raneegunge 22, Sundamdih 3¾, Standard 21¼, Teetulmuri 10½.

Jute.—Albion (ord.) 201; Barnagore (ord.) 61½; Clive (ord.) 45.

Miscellaneous.—Triton Insurance 29.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

At the 31st meeting of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases evidence was given by Mr. F. Richardson Cross, one of the representatives before the Commission of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. Cross dealt principally with the effects of venereal diseases upon the eye. He expressed the opinion that a large proportion of the cases of blindness were due to these diseases. An examination conducted at a blind school shown that blindness had was due to opthalmia neonatorum in 47 cases out of 102, and the results of an investigation at a French institution suggested that out of 625 cases of blindness 325 were traceable to venereal disease.

Mr. Cross alluded to the importance of early diagnosis and urged that some assistance should be given by the State. He did not think that the Insurance Act touched this matter at all. The doctor under the Insurance Act could not be expected to make a scientific investigation, and neither he nor the chemist could afford the expense of injections of salvarsan. Laboratories in which tests could be made for diagnosis should be subsidized and developed, and grants should also be made to assist treatment by hospitals.

At the v2nd meeting Dr. C. T. Parsons, Medical Superintendent of the Fulham Poor Law Infirmary, said that salvarsan or neosalvarsan had been used at the infirmary since April 1911. The results had been most striking in cases of acquired syphilis, and less successful in the case of congenital syphilis, while only temporary relief had been obtained in the case of parasyphilitic conditions. On the whole neo-salvarsan had been found to be better tolerated but less efficacious than salvarsan. The only difficulty in carrying out the treatment had been in inducing patients to submit to it and to remain until it was completed.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT KATHIAWAR.

ACHAIA WINE COMPANY, Ltd. PATRAS. (Greece).

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

Per Bottle.

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.

	Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
„ Empress Sweet, Fintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similat to Port Wine but far better quality..	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured..	2	0

TABLE WINES.

Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table. White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.

Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia..	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
„ 1895 (two crown)	4	0
„ 1890 (Princess)..	5	0
„ 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

High Class FRUIT SYRUPS

prepared by

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta

Rose, Orange, Strawberry — Lemon, Banana, Raspberry — Lime Juice Cordial and Cream Vanilla

Finest Summer Beverages.

Delicious and Cooling Drinks — Invaluable for making Cream and water Ices

Specially prepared for Athletes, Cricketers, Hockey and Football Players Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

Obtainable from all dealers.

Agents:— — NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP
A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry, Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms. Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Closets and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.
Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers.
Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI,
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked

a large selection of

Beautiful Presentation Boxes of

CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Charity Concert in aid of the Society of O. L. of Piety, Antonis D'Souza's School Hall, Mazagaon, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COOPER.—Byculla, the wife of H. A. Cooper, Loco. Dept. G. I. P. Rly., of a daugther.

EDLMANN.—April 28th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Major E. E. Edlmann, R. A., of a son.

FRIEDLANDER.—April 27th, at No. 2, Camp Road, Rangoon the wife of Max L. Friedlander, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ASHELY-CHON—CLEMENT-PARKER.—April 28th, at St. Paul's Church, Ambala Cantonment, by the Rev. C. M. Becker (Chaplain), Harold Charles Ashely-Cohn, to Gertrude Verscoyle Clement-Parker, elder daughter of the late F. E. Rose, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Punjab (Retired).

DEATHS.

OWEN.—April 28th, at Lenham, Shere, Surrey, Emily Harriet, widow of the late David Henry Owen.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding.

May, 16.

339. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 16th afternoon G. Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. train.
Sunday 17th instant. Triangular Match with Bombay Vol. Artillery and G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. Conditions as for Binning Shield. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Monday 18th "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 19th "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students).
Wednesday 20th, "D" Coy. (Rifle Club).
Thursday 21st "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 22nd "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students).
Saturday 23rd "C" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Sunday 24th Binning Shield Competition. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

340. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 7720 Vol. G. H. Allanson.
No. 7721 Vol. H. L. Thompson.

O. T. MACK R. LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

May, 16.

175. Musketry Class.—A Musketry Class for Officers will be held on and from the 1st September next, on the same lines as that of last year.

176. Signalling Class.—Monday 18th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Monday next the 18th May 1914.

R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st. Battn, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Scotland the Brave".....Hume.
Selection—"Gaiety Echoes" .....Caryll and Monckton.
Valse—"Nights of Gladness" .....Ancliffe.
Selection of—"Wilkie Bard's Songs" ...Hume.
Whistling Travestie—"The Warbles"....Perrif.
Selection—"Hullo, Ragtime" .....Hirsch.
Highland Patrol—"The wee Macgreegor" Amers.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Bandra Lands End tomorrow commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes; Band Master.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following additional passengers will sail by the P. and O. mail steamer to-day:—
Mr F Phillips, Capt C. A. Brown, Major N B Dunscombe Major-General C V F Townshend C B, D S O, Mr L T G Mansell, Mr H E Weston, Mrs B F Gahan and 2 children, Mr T M Dickinson, Mr L Ulrich, Dr A Powell,, Captain W C N Lee, Mr R L Hicks, Mr N A Husein Khan, Mr S H Ebrahim, Mrs F A Toogood, Mr V S N Gaekwad, Mr K G Gaekwad, Mr C F Jerrard, Mr R and Mrs. Pymm, Mr H Hobb, Miss E Gatrell, Captain A G Ritchie, Capt R W W Grimshaw, Mr E F Farman, Mr Apted, Mr Whitelaw, Captain Kay, Mrs R de Carteret, Mr Spence, Mr Musgrave, Mr Ryrie, Mr A Hyland, Mr D Robb, Mr S D Canjee, Mr M B Punekar, Mr S Tong, Mr D Jethabhai, and Rao Sahib M Ramarao.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

During the month of April the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,272, including 289 newly admitted.

THE LATE CHIEF KAZI OF BOMBAY.

The third day funeral ceremony, or yarat, of the late lamented Chief Kazi Bombay, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed ı Murghay, was held yesterday morning 9-30 at his residence at Chakla Street, and was largely attended by different sects of the Musalman communities.

The Ziyarat Fatia was recited by the Shahar Mulla Mulla Mahomed Yunus Khateeb, and afterwards shawls were presented to the newly appointed Kazi, Saheb Mahomed Hasson Murghay, on behalf of the different communities.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

Mr. A.E. Anastasiad, of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers has reported to the police, on behalf of the firm, that Nowroji Sorabji Chessan, the Parsi clerk who was convicted the other day of criminal breach of trust and of whose character they spoke in favourable terms with a view to lighten his sentence, had similiarly misappropriated sums of money on two other occasions. On the 30th December, 1913, he had misappropriated Rs. 2,145-14-9, and on the 4th November Rs. 396-10-0, which amounts he received from customers on behalf of the firm, Chessan is alleged to have absconded.

MAN'S HAND BLOWN OFF.

Mahomed Gunny, a Mahomedan in the service of Abdul Rehman Mooraji, a wire manufacturer in Parel Road, was pouring water over a heap of rubbish that was burning in an open space near his master's shop on Thursday, when an explosion occurred in the substance that was burning, with the result that his hand was blown off, Mahomed was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The police collected several burnt fuses which they took charge of for investigation into the cause of the explosion. Enquiries showed that Moosaji, who deals in wire network for the manufacture of cages etc., saw something burning outside and ordered Mahomed to pour water over it to extinguish it. While he was doing so, the substance exploded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, 26 attacks and 20 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 86 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913, was 125 and in 1912, it was 115. There were no cholera cases reported on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:- Khara Talao 5, Worli 3, Byculla 3, Sewwri 2, Tarwadi 2, Mazagon 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Umarkhadi 1, Fanaswadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Girgaum 1, Walkeshwar 1, Parel 1, and Mahim 1. On Thursday in all 1,585 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 75 of them being found on inspection to be plague-infected. A Ward contributed 4 of these latter rats, B Ward 32, C Ward 27, D Ward 3, E Ward 7, F Ward 1, and G Ward 1.

DISCLAIMER BY MUSIC HALL ARTISTES

In connection with the article "Variety Artistes' Stranded," which appeared in yesterday's issue, Mr. Manoel de Fra and Miss Nesta Verney called on us yesterday, and asked us to correct an impression which might be conveyed by the article

In regard to Mr. de Fra, he, of course, never was a member of the Sparkler's Company. He was engaged for the Bandmann-Rickard circuit, and was appearing in Bombay long before the other company arrived here.

Miss Verney, speaking on behalf of herself and Miss Olive West, said it was quite untrue to say that they were stranded, or that they were seeking the assistance of the police. They had got other engagements, and were not in need of assistance of any kind. The same remarks applied, she said, to other members of the Company, with the exception of Swan and Vesta and the pianist. They were the only people who had sought assistance from the police.

THE "PYRENE" FIRE EXTINGUISHER

IS a fire extinguisher introduced by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Limited for the first time into India, and it certainly is a neatly fine sample. Compared with the normal type and size of portable extinguisher, the "Pyrene" form scores as regards lightness; it weighs but 5 lbs for an effectiveness claimed to equal that of a 3-gallons' carbonic-acid extinguisher—and also in respect of the character of its constituents, which, it is claimed, do not cause corrosion nor deteriorate with age. Another point is that the "Pyrene" liquid is not maintained at pressure, and therefore, is under the control of the operator, the unused quantity being available for further use. The action is mechanical in combination with a chemical effect produced by the gases which are given off, but, it is claimed, without personal harm when heated; the effect in a temperature of 200 deg. F. being to transform the "Pyrene" liquid immediately into a heavy dry gas blanket which by reason of its cutting off the air necessary for combustion, serves to extinguish the fire. The mechanical element is a double acting pump within a casing; all the parts being of brass and white metal respectively. It measures 14in., by 3in., (diameter) and, as already mentioned, weighs 5 lbs ready for use. The cost is Rs. 30/- and the liquid costs Rs. 3/12 a quart.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S SELECTION.

It is no mean compliment for a wine twice in succession to be chosen as the only one of it's kind at a banquet to the King of England. From the copies of the menu to hand this mail, of the State Banquet given by the President of France to His Majesty King George at the Elysee, it is noted that the only Port wine appearing thereon, is "Commendador"—from the old Oporto wine house of Feuerheerd. A reference to the similar banquet given to the late King Edward reveals a like conservatism of selection. This wine is carried in stock in Bombay by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A grand concert followed by a farce entitled "Who is Who?" will be given tomorrow night in the Antonis D'Souza's School Hall, Byculla, at 9-30 p. m. in aid of the poor of the Society of O. L. of Piety, Mazagon. The programme is an interesting one, those taking part being well-known amateurs.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

TWO GREAT TURNS AT LA SCALA.

Ferry Corwey, the Musical Clown, did not take long to "make good" at La Scala last night. He had not been on the stage more than thirty seconds before he had the whole audience laughing, and he kept them laughing—and sometimes screaming with laughter—until he finally went off.

He gives a turn which is quite unique in India. He starts with a hand-bell selection which is really excellently played; and he goes on to play sweet tunes on all sorts of instruments, enlivening his different performances with comedy which is absolutely new and clever, and which makes people laugh whether they will or no. The best of it is it is all clean fun, and there is nothing questionable about any of Corwey's comedy. When he had finished his turn last night there were loud demands for a recall, and he had to bow his acknowledgments half a dozen times before the applause subsided.

The Myles-Stavordale Quintette also introduce a turn which is quite new to this country. They gave a couple of concerted banjo selections which showed what music the banjo is capable of producing when handled by masters of the instrument, and then introduced their famous imitation of the human voice on the harp and four banjos. The selection was "Dreamland," and they played it in such a way as to suggest that the air was being hummed by an invisible choir behind. It was beautifully done, and bore out all the good things that one has read about the artistry of the Quintette. The final item was the Barcarole from "Tales of Hoffman" which, played by four banjos and a harp, proved wonderfully fascinating.

The pictures, taken all round, are good, and the entertainment is one that should be seen. Parents who wish to give their children a treat should take them to the early performance, for the "turns" are such as the youngest children can enjoy; while adults who are feeling a bit "under the weather" will recover their lost spirits after a couple of hours with Ferry Corwey, the Stavordale Quintette, and the pictures at La Scala.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The chief feature of the new programme presented here this week is a drama of jungle life, "Amid Raging Beasts," from the Selig studios. In many respects it is a wonderful picture. Lions, tigers, elephants and an ape all play their part in this remarkable visualisation of jungle life, and in the course of 2,500 feet there are thrills and to spare.

The story running through the film is in itself most interesting, so that there is no doubt it will meet with much success.

THE CINEMA.

LECTURES AT THE SALLE FRANCAISE.

Under the auspices of the Salle Francaise Prof. Louis Peltier has just delivered an interesting series of six lectures on the "Age of the Cinema," which were illustrated by cinematographic films thrown on the wall by a machine, "K. C. K."—the cinematograph at home. The Salle Francaise was indebted to the firm of Messrs. Pathe Freres, of Bombay, who lent the machine for the purpose.

The lecturer began by referring to the way in which the advent of the cinematograph had been viewed, and to the contradictory opinions to which it had given rise in the beginnng. He said that fortunately the cinematograph had been hailed with satisfaction by many who had nothing but praise and admiration for it. There had been, however, a few in whose eyes it boded ill for the world. Amongst the latter the lecturer mentioned the name of Dr. Lyttelton, who had written in the "Hibbert Jousnal:"—"If the English People wish to commit race-suicide, they can do it by overtaking the brain energy of the very young; and never has human ingenuity invented a device more efficacious for this sinister end than the moving picturees." The admiration of the former found its expression in the verdict of Monsieur Doumic of the Academic Francaise: "The cinema is the theatre for illiterate people."

The lecturer then briefly described the wonderful history of the invention and its developments, and showed in a lucid manner how the working of the cinematograph depended on fine mathematical and mechanical adjustment, perfect concordance, and the thorough precision which the cinema demanded in all its parts and movements. He said that 6,000,000 feet of films were consumed weekly and that there were 50,000 cinema theatres all over the world, a fact which attested to its great popularity.

He next explained fully how dramatic plays were filmed and produced, dwelt on the high educative value which it had come to acquire in the modern educational world, and said that the moving pictures had come to be used as an aid to teaching in schools and colleges and in surgical classes.

Prof. Peltier explained also the ingenious and elaborate processes by means of which trick pictures were produced,—magical, mystifying, dramatic etc., and in conclusion paid a tribute to the men who had invented and brought to perfection the cinema.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Reports of general rainfall have been received from all parts of India. During the week ending 8th May.

In the United Provinces some damage to crops was done by recent showers where cattle disease continues to spread and scarcity of fodder is still acute.

The total number of persons in receipt of all kinds of relief was 5,092,4. Famine conditions have been also reported from Central India.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kilkenny charged Abdul Guni Ramjan with causing grievous hurt to one Punchum with a dangerous weapon, namely a knife. Mr. Chhatrapati pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that some days ago he and his father were quarelling, and on the complainant trying to separate them, the accused stabbed him with a knife, with the result that the complainant was seriously injured and his dying deposition taken by Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Second Presidency Magistrate.

The hearing was adjourned.

SAILOR SENT TO PRISON.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged one Antone bin Jaman, a sailor, with stealing sovereigns and other cash collectively valued at Rs. 160.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Dalab bin Bidan and the accused were staying in the same place. The latter stole the money and the complainant on missing it reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 142 from him.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BULLOCK-CART DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik, charged one Kondiba Babaji, a cart-driver with committing a rash and negligent act and thereby endangering human life. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused had four bales of cloth in a cart which he was driving in Gulalwady. They were loose in the cart, placed one over the other, and as the cart was taking a turn one of the bales fell out on to a pardeshi silversmith, who was passing by, and injured him so severely that one of his legs had to be amputated at the hospital. The prosecution held that not tying the bales constituted a rash and negligent act.

The defence pleaded that the bales were carried in the usual manner.

The Mgaistrate held that it was an accident, and discharged the accused.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Kasam Patel, alias Bux. and Maneckji Parekh appeared to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of defaming Jamshedji Cowjsi Jusawalla, and abetment.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the complainant, have already been reported. The complainant alleged that he was lowered in the estimation of the public in consequence of a letter written to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 1st May, by the respondent's pleader, Mr. Godinho, who therein alleged that in a previous notice matter between the parties the notice was dismissed on account of an arrangement, by which the complainant was to express regret, etc. The complainant took exception to this statement.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho, and Mr. F. R. Dubash, pleaders, appeared for the respondents.

His worship, after hearing arguments, converted the notice into a summons.

PLEA OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday further heard the case in which Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Allusaheb Hajimia, chairman of the Bhiwandi Municipality, a lime merchant, with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 100 the property of Eugene Gabri, an assistant at Messrs. Cornaglias, from the porch of Victoria Terminus on Tuesday May 12th, reported in yesterday's "Chronicle." Messrs. J. D. Davar, S. S. Rangnekar and M. K. Azad appeared for the accused.

The accused made a statement, in the course of which he said that he had come to Bombay to purchase a motor car worth Rs. 4,500 for his personal use. He had nothing whatever to do with the cycle, it was found in a room occupied usually by four or five lodgers in the Shah Jehan Hotel. It was evidently a case of mistaken identity. He was a landed proprietor, paying Rs. 400 in income-tax and Rs. 500 as annual revenue to Government.

The accused was released on bail of Rs. 500, and the bearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED COTTON GAMBLING.

CHARGE AGAINST 44 MEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walker charged Mohanlal Meghraj with keeping a common gaming house in Motilal's chawl in Sheik Memon Street, and the same accused, with forty-three brokers, with gambling in the place on American cotton futures at eleven o'clock on Thursday night. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. B. I. Desai, and Mr. Navalkar appeared for several of the accused.

The police officer asked and received a remand in order to make enquiries.

CHARGE AGAINST PATHANS.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION IN A TAXI CAB.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Mirajal, Oudhkhan, Guljaman, and another Pathan with house-breaking, abduction and wrongful confinement. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that sometime ago a woman named Jivibai brought a Kathiawari girl named Voojibai Bombay. The accused happening to see her, determined to take her away, and went to Jivibai's house in a taxi-cab on the 4th instant at 11 p.m., at Trimbuk Parasram Street. The people, on seeing them, closed the doors and put out the lights. The accused forced open the doors, bodily carried away the girl, put her in the taxi-cab, and took her to the house of one Gungabai, where they confined her. Information was given to the Police, who rescued the girl.

The defence was that the girl, Woojibai, was enticed away from her native place in Kathiawar to Bombay, and taken to a house of ill-fame. She belonged to a respectable family, and was married. Her relations informed Gungabai, also a Kathiawari woman, of the girl's flight, and asked woman, of the girl's flight, and asked her to see the girl and send her back to her native place. Gangabai engaged for this purpose the services of the accused who were her friends, and she also spoke to the girl, Woojibai, who consented to leave the place where she had been living and to return to Kathiawar. On the night in question the girl met the accused by appointment near the house, and went willingly with them. The motor car driver said the girl was brought to the car from the house by one of accused and no force was used. She was not bodily carried but walked with one of the accused's hand round her waist.

The further hearing was adjourned.

IMPUTATION IN A SOLICITOR'S LETTER

ONLY PUBLICITY AMONGST THOSE CONCERNED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston. Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a notice matter in which Mr. Dadabhoy Cawasji Jussawala charged Perosha Nusserwanji Patel, with defamation. Mr. H. A. H. Payne appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godhino, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the defence.

It was alleged that Mrs. Patel, wife of the respondent in the case, did not live with her husband the former having the custody of the children. A few days ago the children left their father's house and complained to the mother of ill-treatment, asking that they might live with her. On Mr. Jussawala's advice they were taken to Mr. Patel's solicitors, and the charge was based on a letter subsequently written by the Solicitors for Mr. Patel, in which it was stated that the complainant and Mrs. Patel had removed the children from Mr. Patel's house, and the complainant held that it was an innuendo implying a criminal offence, and as such was defamatory.

Mr. Godinho, in opposing the application, detailed the circumstances. The children were seen at Mr. Patel's house in Cumballa Hill at 2 p.m., and very shortly afterwards at the solicitors office, having also visited Mrs. Patel at Peerkhan Street. The person who should be aggrieved was Mrs. Patel and not Mr. Jssawala, as the passage complained of stated only that he accompained Mrs. Patel. Mr. Patel had, through his solicitors, expressed his willingness to withdraw any imputation if there was such, in the letter.

Mr. Payne, in reply, said that the allegation against his client was gratuitous, and held that any imputation of a criminal offence, was defamatory. The allegation was of kidnapping, and there was no need to have dragged in a third party, as they had done.

His worship said that in the letter complained of there were two phrases to which objection might have been taken. One was that the complainant with the lady took the children of the accused from the accused's bungalow, and the other that the complainant accompanies the accused's wife everywhere. No mention was made of the latter in the complainant. Regarding the former he held that the imputation in a solicitor's letter, under the, circumstances, did not amount to an offence, or that harm had resulted to the complainant's reputation. There had been no publicity except amongst those concerned, and the solicitors. He discharged the notice.

BANK'S MORTGAGE SUIT.

RECORDING A COMPROMISE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodroffe heard an application in the suit brought by Grace Jasephine D'Cunha against the Alliance Bank of Simla.

Mr. Pugh for the Bank said, that he applied to record a compromise effected between the Bank and Mrs. D'Cunha with regard to their claims in connection with the mortgage suit. Mrs. D'Cunha had at first agreed to settle for Rs. 3,750 but subsequently she applied to the Bank to raise the amount and the Bank as an act of grace raised the amount to Rs. 5,000.

Counsel further applied for the discharge of the receiver without passing his accounts. The last day for Mrs. D'Cunha to redeem the property was the 19th January last but she had failed to do so.

At this stage a young lad appeared and said he was the son of Mrs. D'Cunha the plaintiff in the suit. His mother was not represented by Counsel nor could she appear as she was lying ill. But as his mother had given notice of her intention to redeem on the 9th January her period for redemption had not expired yet.

The Chief Justice: "Did you tender the money for the redemption?"

Master D'Cunha: "No because our financiers wanted certain information which the Bank would not give us."

The Chief Justice: "We cannot deal with this matter now, but if you say the bank interfered with your right of redemption then you can bring this matter up in another application."

Mr. Pugh interposing said he did not controvert Master D'Cunha's statement, but Their Lordships would of course take it that the statement was not accurate. The Bank wanted the money and not the business. An order was made in the terms of Mr. Pugh's application.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

SUCCESSFUL SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 15.

This evening the seven-a-side hockey tournament, which attracted no fewer than 31 entries and which has been very successfully run by Dr. Buchanan under the auspices of the Poona Y. M. C. A., came to an end on the Gymkhana ground.

It was a short game ten minutes each way having been played but it proved an eminently spirited one between the Kirkee Recreation Club and the Dorsets A. C. Team captained by Lieut. Stevenson.

From the start the Dorsets showed fight and demonstrated a superiority over their opponents to the end.

In the first-half they knocked up a goal and in the second-half the Recreation Club did their level best to equalize, but the Dorsets were too quick for them and with a deal of smart manœuvring managed to turn up a second goal. A minute later the game was up with the following score:—

Dorsets "A" Co. ..... 2 goals.
Kirkee Recreation Club ..... Nil.

General Aitken very kindly presented the cup and medals to the winners and medals to the runners-up and in doing so made a few remarks. He congratulated the Y. M. C. A. on having promoted the tournament and run it so successfully. The Y. M. C. A. exhibited a fine sporting spirit in having got up the tournament and also the winners and runners-up.

Mr. Bothwell, the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., also made a speech.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Captain Saxton, 20th Infantry, is appointed Cantonement Magistrate, Central Provinces.

Capt. J. H. Butler is granted extension of leave up to 24th October.

Majors Dallas, 83rd Infantry; Ballings, 29th Punjabis; Hutchinson, 4th Rifles; Money, 1st Rifles; and Marriott, Supply and Transyort Corps, are promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels

Capt. F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S., is promoted Major.

Colonel C. F. Stevens and Lieut.-Colonels P. G. Huggins, D. E. Mocatta, and L. H. Marriott, retire from service.

Volunteer officers' decoration is conferred on Captain Daw, M. and S. M. Railway, Volunteer Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. B. Sewell, I.M.S., Surgeon Naturalist, Marino Survey, is granted six months' leave.

Commander J. J. W. Calderon retires from service.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. A. De Souza is appointed Honorary Vice-Consul for Brazil at Calcutta.

Captain R. J. Wheale on return from leave is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.

Major R. Garratt is granted six months' leave.

Major C. W. Keene holds charge of the office of the Political Agent, Khyber, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie is granted six months' leave.

Mr. H. D. G. Low is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara.

Mr. L. D. Petrococlineo is appointed Acting Consul for Greece at Calcutta.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, C.S., resigns the office of Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Booth Graely, C.S., officiates as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, vice Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, is granted three months' leave.

Mr. G. M. Young, C.S., acting as Under-Secretary.

Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Coorg, vice Lieut.-Col. Macrae, I.M.S., is granted one year and three months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Courtney is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Junjab, vice Mr. T. C. Fisher, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. G. H. Bailey has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, vice Mr. G. Kanla, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, G. I. P. Railway, is granted two years' leave.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood officiates.

Mr. L. J. W. Wordan is posted posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, and Mr. Resello as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. N. G. Basu officiates as Accountant-General, Bengal, vice vice Mr. A. G. Tomkins is granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. W. T. H. Wright C. S. is promoted Sub-protem to Class I of General List and Mr. Newmarch substantively to Class 2 of Accountants-General.

Captain H. B. Drake, I. M. S., Deputy Assay Master Bombay, is granted six months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. N. T. Fitzpatrick R.E. has been posted to Bombay Presidency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Farbrother officiates as Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department Sind Baluchistan, vice Mr. Cattell is granted six months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Importation of Urdu Pamphlet "Shabash" into British India is prohibited.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. A. Cameron R.E. officiates as Traffic Manager N. W. Railway, vice Mr. Bean is granted six months' leave.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 16, 1914.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

It is gratifying to learn that the delegates from the Indian National Congress, who have gone to England, have been received in audience by Lord Crewe, who at a private interview is reported to have listened to their representations in reference to the shape which the proposed reforms at the India Office should take, especially as regards the Secretary of State's Council. Some people, our own London correspondent included, seem to have been afflicted with grave misgivings for the success of a Congress deputation to England at the present juncture, on the ground that the English public, never very easily moved from its lethargic attitude towards Indian affairs, would, at a time of such grave internal political excitement, be even less approachable by Indian politicans anxious to represent to them grievances of their own countrymen. But these misgivings are based on a misapprehension. The visit of the delegates to London could not have been more timely. Lord Crewe is about to introduce in the House of Lords a Bill for the reform of the present internal machinery of the India Office, including the Secretary of State's Council, and the presence in London of the deputation,—who have indeed gone with an express mission to represent the views of the Congress on this question,—may and, in fact, should be, extremely useful in placing before Lord Crewe, prior to his presentation of the Bill in its final draft, the views widely and strongly held by Indian politicians as to the existing defects in the Constitution and working of the Council and the whole administration of the India Office. That Lord Crewe has not delayed in receiving the deputation and hearing what its members have to say is highly encouraging, and we trust that the interview that has already taken place, is only the first of a series of similar conferences. Surrounded as he is by official advisers, and a strong bureaucratic element, it is easy to realise that the arrival of the deputation is extremely opportune and may serve to prevent the Secretary of State from being led into the drafting of a Bill which would not be in consonance with the desires of educated opinion in this country, and which, besides causing immediately a great deal of discontent, might operate on the administration of the country in future years in a highly undesirable way.

It is not clearly known at present what form the Bill, which has been under the consideration of the Secretary of State and his advisers for some time, has taken, but it is quite clear that if we were to have a Bill drawn up in the India Office without previous consultation with representatives of Indian opinion, it would be a very unsatisfactory affair. Lord Crewe himself, is obviously strongly under the influence of his officials and is in need of considerable education in the matter. He gave a very muddled outline of his ideas in the House of Lords last session, or else his ideas themselves were very muddled. He thought the present Committee system by which the Council works is cumbrous and undesirable, and he put forward the suggestion that each member of the Council should be attached to a department, not to supplant the secretary in control but to co-operate with him. What sort of possible advantage would be derived from this anomalous kind of dual administration of departments he did not explain, and it still remains to be demonstrated. But what was chiefly important in Lord Crewe's forecast of the reforms was his suggestion,—he spoke as if he had, or intended to have in the future, only one Indian member,—that "perhaps it would be possible to attach an Indian gentleman of official experience to some particular department." He also seemed to contemplate that the retired official element might be largely replaced by officials not yet having served their full time for pension. That is to say, out of eight or ten members, the majority of whom would be retired and non-retired members of the Civil Service, there would be one Indian member, who would not even be a representative of public opinion, but also an official. This alone illustrates how important it is that Lord Crewe should be made acquainted at once with well-informed Indian opinion on the subject, and the deputation has, no doubt, already done something to broaden his amazingly narrow views. As has been urged in these columns and by such highly qualified interpreters of Indian opinion as Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton, as well as having been definitely formulated by the National Congress, the time has come to put into operation the views so strongly expressed by leading statesmen on both sides of the House when the Council was established in 1858, in favour of the introduction of a strong representative element. That this was not done then was due to the difficulty of finding, in the words of Lord Stanley, "a fitting and satisfactory" constituency. Such a constituency now exists in the non-official members of the Provincial Councils in India, who as, Sir Henry Cotton puts it in a persuasive article in the current number of "India", have "proved a perfectly satisfactory electorate in each province to return the elected representatives of the people to the Imperial Council." The reasons which were gratuitously adduced by statesmen of both parties sixty years ago in favour of an elective representative element on the Secretary of State's Council, are to-day stronger and more cogent, not weaker than they were then, and, it is amazing that a Liberal Secretary of State in 1914 should propose to reorganise his Council without introducing this representative element, and on such narrow officialising lines as those indicated by Lord Crewe.

Sir Henry Cotton, in the article to which we have referred, recalling what was said in the debates of 1858, points out that according to the originators of the Council, the essential qualifications for its membership are "devotion to Indian interests, knowledge of Indian affairs, and independence." He goes on to say:—

As regards devotion to Indian interests, it stands to reason that this sentiment will ordinarily exist among the Indians themselves, and that its best exponents will be found among those Indian leaders who are most trusted by the people. Also, as to special knowledge of Indian matters, we may assume that Indians are the persons best acquainted with their own affairs: their knowledge is at first hand; and, as wearers of the administrative shoe, they alone can speak with certainty as to where it pinches. The remaining qualification, that of independence, could be secured in the case of Indians by adopting the plan advocated by Indian reformers, and approved in the Minority Report of Lord Welby's Commission, under which names would be recommended by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils in India.

All this, of course, should be axiomatic to the ordinary unprejudiced mind, though we shall be assured, no doubt, as usual, that the Indian Civilian is a more competent interpreter of the views and aspirations of the "silent millions" than the representative of Indian educated opinion. But these assertions do not command much attention, nowadays, except in the columns of "The Times" and a section of the Anglo-Indian press. To quote Sir Henry Cotton again:—

It may rightfully be claimed that the best type of British officers, civil and military, have in the past made the welfare of India their first consideration. As regards knowledge of Indian affairs they are competent as advisers, so far as the official machinery is concerned. But they are foreigners, with an imperfect knowledge of the languages; and, owing to the excessive amount of desk-work in which they are entangled, they seem in later years to have lost touch with the masses of the people.

The most competent, and the rightful, persons to represent the views of the people of a country, are the leaders of the educated community, who by study of and devotion to its political affairs have earned its leadership. This has never been controverted in the case of any people in Europe, either before or after the masses were educated, and there is no reason why it should be denied in the case of the peoples of India. We have no doubt that the representations of the Congress deputation, when they have been pressed on the Government and public at Home, will result in the introduction of an elected representative element on the Secretary of State's Council to the moderate extent demanded by the Congress

Notes of the Day

Lord Curzon's Mis-statement of Facts.

The "Times of India" points out what it very properly describes as "an unpardonable misrepresentation" in the report of Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords on the question of expenditure on the new Delhi. The ex-Viceroy is reported, in a telegram to "The Statesman," as having said that "other urgent expenditure was being starved (on account of Delhi expenditure, viz., irrigation, sanitation, education and police." Our local contemporary, with a misplaced confidence in Lord Curzon's reputation for accuracy in controversy, refuses to believe that he made such a statement and makes an unwarranted attack on "The Statesman" for having published the telegram. This of course, is absurd. "The Statesman," however, extravagant it may be, in the view of other people, in some of its editorial views, has as good a reputation for accuracy in its news service as Lord Curzon in his political speeches.

The Real Facts.

However that may be, we are grateful to the "Times of India" for pointing out how grossly inaccurate the statement is. As regards irrigation it points out that in his Budget statement Sir William Meyer said:—

"It will be seen that while maintaining the railway programme at this year's figure, we make a reduced provision for productive irrigation works (£1,200,000) and for the construction of the new capital at Delhi (£667,000). The allotments proposed are, however, in each case, as much as our technical advisers consider that they can spend."

Thus the allegation that expenditure on irrigation was being starved to provide for the new Delhi is totally unwarranted. Then as regards sanitation, education and police, Sir William Meyer budgeted to meet the demands of the provinces and added:—

With the experiences of the current year in view, I am personally a little sceptical as to the Provinces being able to spend as much as they anticipate, and notably under Education and Medical. They are however sanguine on this point, and as the matter does not affect the Imperial surpluses or diminish our balances unduly, we have accepted the estimates as they now stand.

None of the services referred to by Lord Curzon are being starved on account of Delhi or anything else, and it is, moreover, doubtful, as the Finance Minister pointed out, whether the provinces will be able to spend all they get.

Nemesis in South Africa.

At the time of the South African deportations we ventured to suggest that a Nemesis would overtake the South African Government when the elections to the Union Parliament took place and the resentment of the working population was given an opportunity of manifesting itself at the polls. In the meanwhile the elections to the Provincial Council in the Transvaal have given a foretaste of what is to come, the Labour party having, as our readers know, swept the board. We refer to the matter now for the purpose of quoting from the remarks which that sober journal "The Economist" publishes from a South African correspondent who describes the recent elections as "a regular landslide." The Labour people, he says, owe their success mainly to the deportation business, "which was hailed by all the magnates as a stroke of wisdom, and is now seen to have been rank folly, as well as a gross departure from the very foundation of that British freedom about which we are all shouting." As the Provisional Council in the Transvaal possesses taxing powers, "the Haves," the correspondent continues, are shaking in their shoes at the prospect of "the Have-nots" laying new burdens on their backs. Another rather alarming feature, he adds, is the union of the poor, landless Dutch with the Labour party, and a consequent feeling of doubt as to whether the commandoes may be quite so ready next time to defend the property of their hereditary foes on the Rand.

Inflammable Coal Cargoes.

Coal of course is always shipped in bulk when circumstances will permit of it, and it often happens, that owing to an abnormally high temperature prevailing under decks, excess of moisture in the coal, or defective ventilation, outbreaks of fire occur on board the steamers when loaded with this commodity.

In the majority of instances, the outbreak occurs, when the hatches are opened on arrival at the port of discharge and a free supply of oxygen is admitted to the over-heated, highly inflammable mass. Bombay carries on an extensive coal trade with Calcutta, and the liability of the cargoes to catch fire, more especially in the months of April, May and June, is a source of considerable anxiety to importers, who strain every point to get the coal clear of the steamer with the utmost despatch. With an impending danger of this kind always in evidence, it would naturally be concluded that the Bombay port authorities would afford steamer and importer alike every facility to determine the danger as speedily as possible.

An Unfair Imposition.

However, such is not the case under certain circumstances, and, if a coal-laden vessel strikes this port late in the week, it is not permissible for work to be engaged in, and the sanctity of the sabbath assailed, unless someone comes forward and pays down Rs. 200 to propitiate the sacrilege. This appears an unnecessary penalty to inflict and a hardship on the importer, whose sole object in working on Sunday is to obviate the risk of a fire, with its contingent loss either to himself or the underwriters who protect him. The Mosaic Law in its entirety is an excellent precept, and its observance at this later stage of our world's history is quite as essential as it was in the days of the great law-giver. But there is reason in all things. It has been found expedient to discourage Sunday work as much as possible, by imposing a fine or extra fee for the transaction of urgent necessitous work when the occasion arises, and a charge like Rs. 200 cannot be held as exorbitant when levied for this purpose. When a cargo of coal, however, arrives in port displaying unmistakeable symptoms of taking fire, the work of unloading must begin at once, and it is hardly fair, under such circumstances, to inflict the fine.

Cattle Slaughter in the U. P.

It is to be regretted that in a pre-eminently agricultural country like India little or no systematic attempt is being made by the authorities that be, provincial or supreme, to prevent the appalling loss of cattle that is going on in the various provinces through indiscriminate slaughter. Apart from any sentimental reasons, the prevention of the decimation of one of the mainsprings of agriculture, when such decimation threatens seriously to hamper the progress of the industry concerned, should merit the attention of all wise administrators. To what dangerous extent the loss of cattle to a province may actually take place, is illustrated from figures published in an Allahabad contemporary. Taking the Agra District, we find that the number of cattle slaughtered at the Burma Meat Trade Company's slaughter house beyond the municipal limits of Agra was 23,936 and 66,010 during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 respectively,—in other words the daily average rose from 66 to 181 or by 174 per cent. Within the Agra municipal limits the total killed in 1913-14 were 9,006, or a daily average of nearly 25. Thus the daily total of cattle slaughtered in and near Agra is on an average of 206. It has been calculated that about an equal number of cattle is daily slaughtered, or die from natural and other causes in the other towns and villages of the district. We thus arrive at an approximate total of 150,000 lost to the district in one single year. According to a recent official estimate, the total number of horned cattle in the Agra district is about 450,000. The loss, therefore, amounts to 33 per cent. in one year!

How Long can Agriculture Stand It?

How long, one may question, can the agricultural industry of the district hold out against such an appalling loss of cattle? The same is the tale more or less with other districts of the United Provinces. The increase of cattle slaughter in some of the well-known towns of the province ranges from 100 to 275 per cent. in one year! The United Provinces Government does not seem fully to realise the danger of the situation sufficiently well. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of the Province, Sir Duncan Baillie, in opposing the Hon. Mr. Sukhbir Singh's resolution on the Burma dry meat trade in the province, is reported to have said that there is not enough pasture land for even healthy cattle in the United Provinces! If this is so, it discloses a worse state of things than the public are aware of, but also a state of things which is not very creditable to the Government concerned. What is the Government of Sir James Meston doing in the matter of extension of the area of grazing grounds. In this connection, we note with pleasure the announcement made by the Bombay Government in a Press Note just issued that they have instructed the Executive Engineer of the famine-stricken district of Sholapur to issue water free of charge from a tank under Government control, to enable the poor agriculturists of the district to raise fodder crops for their famishing cattle.

Sir Louis Dane and the Punjab Concessions.

It is unfortunate that, following close on the disclosures of the Punjab Government's Cement Contract, facts should have come to light regarding another ill-advised contract made by the same Government, putting the part played by Sir Louis Dane, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, on both these occasions in a curious light. When the facts of the cement contract leaked out, Sir Louis Dane hastened to assure the public that he had no pecuniary interest in the business, and that his enthusiasm in the affair was merely due to his anxiety for the industrial welfare of the province, of which he was once the head. "Capital," however, has lighted upon another contract recently made by the Punjab Government, in which Sir Louis Dane would appear to be more intimately interested. On December 1st last, says the Calcutta journal, the Attock Oil Co., Ltd., was registered as a private company in London with a capital of £25,000 divided into 25,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The first and main object of the company is to take over the benefits of a concession, dated 16th August, 1913, granted by the Punjab Government to certain parties to extract oil from certain lands in the neighbourhood of Attock. This concession has not been made public and it is not known whether the terms are more extraordinary than those of the cement contract But there is one curious fact in connection with this company, which is, the connection of Sir Louis Dane, not only as a shareholder (to the extent of 200 shares,) but also as director of the concern, for three months (from the 6th January last, i.e., during the period that he was in India.) "Capital remarks there may be no harm in the ex Lieutenant-Governor of a great Indian province obtaining a few weeks after his retirement a concession from the Secretary State to work oil (or anything else) in la situated in the province that he has b just administrating. But, coming as does, after the disclosures of the cem contract business, the new concession quires to be brought into greater light t has been vouchsafed.

OPENING OF TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

SULTAN'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

APPEAL FOR GENEROUS BUDGET.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER LOST ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

The Turkish Parliament has reassembled after twenty-one months' recess.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.

In his speech opening Parliament the Sultan referred to the mortification caused throughout the country at the military disasters of the war, the responsiblity for which a high military tribunal would determine.

He regretted the powers' decision to transfer to Greece islands so necessary to the development of Anatolia and pointed to the continuance of the Government's efforts to obtain recognition of his sovereignty over the islands.

The Sultan urged upon the country the necessity of making good the losses of the military resulting from the war and of creating a strong navy.

He appealed to the spirit of self-sacrifice of the nation and emphasised the necessity of drafting a budget having that end in view.

BIPLANE SQUADRON IN BAD WEATHER

OFFICER AND MECHANIC KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

An army squadron of ten biplanes while proceeding from Montrose to Salisbury Plain to participate in the great concentration there met with dense fog near North Allerton and was compelled to descend.

Lieutenant Empson and a mechanic named Cudmore collided with a hedge and were killed. Two other aeroplanes also hit hedges. Altogether five were badly damaged.

BUDGET DEBATE.

ALL RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons yesterday all the Budget resolutions were carried.

Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Finance Bill which was read a first time.

RE-IMPOSITION OF TEA-DUTY.

LABOUR MEMBERS ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The resolution re-imposing the tea duty was carried in the House of Commons to-day by 242 votes to 126. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and most of the Labour members abstained from voting.

EXCITEMENT IN COMMONS.

A SNAP DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The House of Commons was excited this evening by a snap division on a formal business resolution which carried a majority of only twenty-one. The Ministerialists were jubilant at escaping from a defeat and shouts of "Sold again!" were raised.

IPSWICH BY-ELECTION.

MR. MASTERMAN AS LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Masterman has been officially recommended as the Liberal candidate for the by-election in Ipswich.

INDIA COUNCIL.

BILL FOR RE-ARRANGEMENT TO BE INTRODUCED ON MAY, 25.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Lord Crewe announced in the House of Lords to-day that he hoped formally to introduce the Bill for the re-arrangement of the Council of India on the 25th instant.

MEDICAL RESEARCHES IN INDIA.

A CRITICAL PHASE.

SIR MALCOLM MORRIS'S APPEAL FOR ENDOWMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Sir Malcolm Morris, in a special article in "The Times," dwells on the critical phase of Indian Medical Service. He describes the valuable research work carried out in the past and on the projects now being elaborated in India for further research. He appeals for endowments to support this work.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The All India Moslem League has made representations at the Foreign and Colonial Offices that the recommendations of the South African Commission regarding the recognition of marriages if carried out would seriously encroach on the rights of Mussulmans, and be a disastrous interference with the laws relating to their religion guaranteed by the proclamation of 1858.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The Union Government, says the League, whilst entitled to declare monogamy the prevailing rule in South Africa, has no right to declare that the issue of a valid marriage in India conformable to the personal laws of the contracting parties should possess no rights in, and be excluded from entering the country of the father's domicile.

EXAMINATION BY INDIAN LAWYERS.

It suggests that the recommendations shall be carefully examined by competent Indian Lawyers, so that no unnecessary hardship shall result from their practical application.

EXODUS OF INDIANS FROM S. A.

1,000 LEAVING OWING TO INSECURITY OF DOMICILE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

A special telegram to the "Pioneer" says:—The "Daily Mail's" Durban correspondent cables that 750 Indian labourers are leaving to-day and 250 are awaiting the next steamer. The exodus is ascribed to insecurity of domicile.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

"The Times" comments on Sir Ian Hamilton's speech approvingly, but the "Pall Mall" rebukes him.

DISSATISFIED LIBERALS DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

MR. ASQUITH'S PACIFYING STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 15.

The deputation of Liberals waited on Mr. Asquith yesterday. The proceedings were private, but it is stated that the members of the deputation were entirely satisfied with Mr. Asquith's statement.

SEIZURE OF FIVE HUNDRED SWORD BAYONETS AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, May 15.

The Customs at Glasgow have seized a steamer in the harbour with five hundred sword bayonets consigned to Mulroy,

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Coke will temporarily resume command on the coast of Ireland owing to the death of Vice-Admiral Stokes.

Rear-Admiral Madden has been appointed Third Sea Lord and Rear-Admiral Gough Calthorpe to be in command of the Second Cruiser Squadron.

OPENING OF ARMY CANTEEN CASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The Army Canteen Case opened to-day at the Old Bailey before Mr. Justice Darling. Twenty-two Counsel, including seven King's Counsel, are taking part. The Attorney-General leads the prosecution.

CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.

NEWS OF THE FIGHT.

FOREIGNERS SAFE.

BUILDINGS AND OIL WELLS NOT DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

BROWNSVILLE (Texas), May 15.

Seven thousand Constitutionalists took part in the final attack on Tampico. Ten cannon and fourteen machine guns on Monday night bombarded the Federal entrenchments. The Federals fled on Wednesday in disorder in a downpour of rain. The Constitutionalists had three hundred killed.

No buildings were damaged and the oil properties are safe. Foreigners have been invited to return and resume business.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Rear-Admiral Mayo with two warships has anchored off Tampico.

All foreigners at Tampico are safe.

General Gonzalez reports that the rebels lost 34 killed and 128 wounded and the Federals 280 killed and 600 wounded in the fighting.

A storm has interfered with wireless communication, delaying further news.

STORMY MEETING OF CONGRESS.

BILL ON COTTON SPECULATIONS ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 15.

After a stormy meeting the Democratic caucus has decided to abandon the "compromise bill," to regulate the trading in cotton futures which had aroused vigorous protests in commercial centres.

PARTIAL OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL.

TREMENDOUS CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC DUE TO MEXICAN WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.

With reference to the report that the Panama Canal is already open to traffic, it is announced here that the service of small vessels started on 9th instant and a steady stream of towed barges is now going through. Tremendous congestion of traffic, due to the closing of the Tetuantepec Railroad by the Mexican war, is said to be responsible for this partial opening.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of John Burke, the ex-manager of the Commissariat Department in the Panama Canal zone and three others who, it is alleged, conspired to defraud the Government.

SWINDLING VIBRATORY TREATMENT.

AN AMERICAN "DOCTOR" WITH NINE ASSISTANTS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 15.

The American "Dr. Macaura," the head of the institutes in England and on the Continent for the cure of rheumatism etc., by vibratory treatment, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of £120 for swindling in connection with the sale of vibratory apparatus. Nine assistants have been sentenced to terms of from two to twelve months.

NEW SUFFRAGETTE TACTICS.

SHOUTING IN LAW-COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The suffragettes have adopted new tactics They enter law-courts and shout until proceedings are impossible.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

LATE MANAGING DIRECTOR'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

The appeal filed by Doulat Rai, late managing director of the Hindustan Bank against the winding up order of the District Judge of Multan was taken up to-day before Mr. Justice Rattigan in the Chief Court. Mr. Beechey appeared for the appellant, while the respondent bank was represented by Mr. Petnan the Government Advocate. After some argument as to whether the notice was served within three weeks to the respondent as required by section 169 of the Companies Act, the Court postponed the appeal to the 19th June.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE DETENTE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON PRESS CRITICISM,

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND IN FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

In the Reichstag, Herr von Jagow, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a long speech on foreign affairs, in which he said that the detente in Europe continued. The Balkans were gradually settling down. The sharp anti-German tone of the Russian press had awakened a similar echo in Germany.

NO POSITIVE ANTAGONISMS.

There were no positive antagonisms to prevent Germany and Russia from living peaceably together and it was playing with fire to create an artificial antagonism by inflaming popular passion.

Herr von Jagow believed that the Russian Government, despite the agitation in the press, desired to maintain the old neighbourly relations with Germany.

Negotiations with Great Britain were being conducted in the friendly spirit which generally characterised Germany's relations with that Power.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

AN ERRATIC MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

5 to 2 Kennymore.
10 to 1 Black Jester.
100 to 9 Lanius and Carancho.
100 to 8 Brakespear.
100 to 6 Durbar Second.

KENNYMORE'S CONDITION.

Owing to disquieting reports about the condition of the Derby favourite, Kennymore, the trainer announced yesterday evening that the colt was quite all right.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

At Lord's Yorkshire beat M. C. C. by an innings and 119 runs.

DISPUTE OVER A LEASE.

PREMISES OCCUPIED BY "THE BENGALEE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

At the High Court to-day before the Registrar, Babu Radhika Nath Ganguli, of Messrs B. N. Bose and Company, appeared on behalf of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, editor of the "Bengalee" for leave to file a plaint against Babu Churn Chander Mitter and others for a specific performance of the lease in respect of the premises occupied by the "Bengalee" newspaper. The Registrar admitted the plaint. Mr. C. C. Ghose instructed by Messrs B. N. Ghose and Company appeared before Mr. Justice Chowdhuri and applied on behalf of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee for an injunction.

Counsel said that sometime in December, 1910, Mr. Bannerjee entered into negotiations with the defendant proprietors of the premises for letting them to him for ten years, the monthly rent for the first five years to be Rs. 285 and for the remaining five years to be Rs. 335.

A formal document had not been executed between the parties, but Mr. Bannerjee was let into possession and had since been paying rent regularly.

On the 29th November last the defendants served him with a notice to the effect that his tenancy had been determined and if he continued in possession he would have to pay from the 1st January 1914 an enhanced rent at the rate of Rs. 585, monthly.

Mr. Bannerjee declined to do so, on which the defendants filed a suit for three month's rent against him in the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Bannerjee had put in a written statement in the Small Causes Court suit and had deposited in the Court three month's rent at the rate he had been paying.

Mr. Bannerjee had instituted a suit for the specifil performance of the lease and he now applied for an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding with the Small Cause Court suit pending the hearing of the High Court suit.

His Lordship granted a rule on Mr. Bannerjee undertaking to deposit in the Small Cause Court, without prejudice to his defence, the amount of the difference between the two figures and madt the rule returnable on Wednesday next.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATION.

TO FOLLOW COMPETITORS' METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Replying to criticism in the Reichstag, Herr Zimmermann, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that German trade with China had not developed to the desired extent. He believed that German industry must follow essentially different paths if it desired success in China. He recommended the German merchants to adopt the methods of their competitors, instancing the Anglo-American Tobacco Combine and the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

"THE INDIAMAN."

A NEW WEEKLY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

A new weekly paper "The Indiaman," dealing exclusively with Indian affairs, will appear to-morrow.

FIRE IN VICTORIA.

£10,000 DAMAGE.

VICTORIA, May 15.

A fire has destroyed half of the business district of Stewart, British Columbia. The damage amounts to £10,000.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR PAGET ON HOLIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Paget has arrived at Newcastle (Co. Down) ostensibly on a golfing holiday.

THE COMING MONSOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, May 14.

A strong monsoon in the Indian Ocean is reported.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, May 15.

In the Mahant murder case to-day Mr. A. R. Hempton, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bihar, said that in March 1913 he was Superintendent of Police at Arrah and supervised the original enquiry into the Namej murder case.

Last March he received a telegram which caused him to leave for Delhi picking up the papers connected with the Arrah case on his way.

Witness described his subsequent investigations.

After other evidence the case was adjourned till the 26th instant when five or six further witnesses will be examined.

Manikchand the approver, Sheonarain the Jaipur witness and Tribenir the Mahant's disciple left for Delhi this morning.

PUNJAB SAMACHAR DEFAMATION CASE

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

Mr. Kennaway, District Magistrate, Lahore, has rejected the application for transfer filed by Mr. Heeralal Kapur the proprietor of the "Punjab Samachar" a vernacular weekly in the case of defamation filed against him by Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhuri, pleader, Chief Court. The case will, therefore, be taken up to-morrow before Mr. Barry, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, before whom it is pending.

Official and Personal.

As already stated it has been arranged to hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, at 5 p.m., on Saturday 20th June; there will also be a King's Birthday banquet at Government House on the 22nd June 1914.

Mr. J. C. Molonys, I.C.S., will probably succeed Mr. P. L. Moore. C.I.E., I.C.S., as President of the Madras Corporation.

LONDON LETTER

HOLLOWNESS OF PARTY GAME.

ULSTER COUP AND TREASON.

THE CHURCHILL OFFER.

MR. BALFOUR'S DREAM.

"THE STANDARD'S" FARRAGO OF NONSENSE.

MR. GOKHALE'S HEALTH.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.

Your readers, I think, will not want from me a detailed narrative of the events of the astonishing week. They have had it already in the cables—the story of the great gun-running exploit in Ulster and the consequent sudden turn in the political situation, the vote of censure debate, the renewal of negotiations, the subsidence of Sir Edward Carson, the change of tone on both sides from threats of bloodshed to preludings of peace—all of which coalesce into a terrific exposure of the hollowness of the party game. For those who take their newspapers seriously the week began in a spasm of excitement and terror, and it ends in a calm that is more than consolatory, for Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law are found cooing together.

THE PLOT AND THE COUP.

It was on the night of Friday, April 24, that the Ulster insurgents carried their exploits through. There are amusing discrepancies in the accounts of the affair, especially as to the quantity of arms and ammunition landed in the ports around Belfast Lough. According to the estimates accepted by the police, the number of rifles was not less than 35,000 (it may have been 70,000) while the ammunition may have amounted to 3½ million rounds. However that be, the scheme was completely successful and it has provided the believers in the peril of invasion with a convenient piece of demonstration. Of course, it was not quite so marvellous as the enthusiasm of Unionist newspapers would imply. The Ulster coast is in charge of tiny groups of coastguardsmen and police, and the volunteers operating in a friendly country, were hundreds strong. They short-circuited the telegraph and telephone, and thus isolated the towns. They over-powered the police, patrolled the roads and held up the traffic, while hundreds of motor cars were employed in the distribution of the rifles brought to Larne and other ports by the steamer Fanny sailing under a fresh name. The accounts contain many stories of surprising incidents, but none perhaps more astonishing than that of the volunteers taking possession of a Belfast terminal station and holding out throughout the night until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, with pickets posted and camp-fires alight on the platform.

The Unionist comments on this unexampled affair are a bewildering revelation of the topsy-turvydom into which the political parties have been led by recent events in Ireland and speeches at Westminster. Thus says the "Pall Mall Gazette" on the morrow of the coup:

"Not within the memory of the oldest living Englishman has this ordered land been brought up so violently against raw reality as by the news of last Saturday that the Ulster Volunteers had been suddenly mobilised and that a great cargo of arms had been safely landed, after the means of communication and the preventive services had been successfully held up by the organization of the Covenanters. Once again we have cause to be thankful for the perfection of that organization. Had a shot been fired, the consequences might have been irremediable."

The unhypnotized reader shakes and wonders where we have got to; why he should be expected to rejoice over the perspective of an organisation for civil war and its miraculous efficiency as a preservation of the peace. Then he turns from the most hysterical of the evening journals to "The Times," the larger and more enterprising edition of the "Daily Mail"; and he finds that the morning upon which the country becomes acquainted with the full story of the Covenanters' first, and very successful essay in open rebellion is the very moment chosen by "The Times" for the devotion of two pages to what it calls a fairly complete analysis of the Government Plot—it will be admitted a delightfully appropriate moment for talking about plots.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT MET IT.

The question was, obviously, How would the Government take this move, with its calculated affront to every established

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

authority? Ministerialists everywhere took it for granted that something would be done: The Government could not refuse to act and to act decisively. It was one thing, the Prime Minister was reminded "to threaten resistance to a law which has not been passed under circumstances which may never arise, and it was quite another thing to commit acts of definite and glaring illegality, to molest and do violence to the servants of the Crown in the exercise of their ordinary duty, and to usurp authority over a considerable district and compel peaceable citizens to submit to illegal control and duress."

When the House assembled on Monday Mr. Asquith was promptly asked to state the Government's intentions.

"In view," he said, "of this grave and unprecedented outrage His Majesty's Government will take without delay appropriate steps to vindicate the authority of the law and to protect the officers and servants of the King and His Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their duties and in the enjoyment of their legal rights."

Allowing for the Prime Minister's habits of understatement, that declaration seemed all right. Yet it meant practically nothing —except that warships reappeared off the coast of Ulster and preparations were once more made for the movement of troops. Many supporters of Government thought that it was absurd to allow the Opposition two days for the discussion of the Government Plot when the political leaders were self-convicted of being privy to an act of treason, successfully carried through and openly rejoiced over. But the programme was adhered to. For three days the Opposition pelted Mr. Asquith with, literally, hundreds of questions; and in the meantime we have had the debate, and are now engaged in adjusting ourselves to the surpassingly tame conclusion.

MR. CHURCHILL AGAIN INTERVENES.

Once more the expected happened, to begin with, on the Opposition side and unexpected on the Government side. Mr. Austin Chamberlain kept to his brief; he restated "The Times' " analysis of the March manoeuvres, in a dreary hour and a half. Mr. Churchill was put up to answer him immediately, and, as your readers already know, his speech once more transformed the situation. The greater part of it was the regular thing—a carefully composed denunciation of the Opposition's "audacious" and "impudent" tactics, the Liberal benches being delighted with a sentence describing the motion as a vote of censure by criminals upon the police. As always the Tories raged: it is the proper thing to do when Winston is on his feet—and the unsuspecting hearer found himself, thinking that now at least the issue was joined. Nothing of the sort. All this was a sop to the Radicals and Nationalists, a preparation for the offer of surrender. Towards the end, Mr. Churchill came round to the famous Bradford speech, with its declaration that Government was ready to "put these grave matters to the proof." He said this still, but he would ask the House to consider whether after all some final effort might not be made to reach a better solution. Mr. Balfour had said, during a recent lull in the storm that Parliament was not agreed but frightened. Well, said Mr. Churchill, those who were least frightened were most anxious to agree. Then he turned with a direct appeal to the leader of Ulster. Sir Edward Carson, he declared, was running great risks in strife: why would he not run some risk for peace? "The key is in his hands now"—a striking confession for a member of the Government to make. And he ended with these words:—

Why cannot the right hon. and learned gentleman say boldly, "Give me the amendments to this Home Rule Bill which I ask for to safeguard the dignity and the interests of Protestant Ulster, and I in return will use all my influence and goodwill to make Ireland an integral unit in a federal system"? If the right hon. gentleman used language of that kind in the spirit of sincerity which everybody would instantly credit from him it would go far to transform the political situation, and every man would be bound to reconsider his position in relation to these great controversies. If such language were used I firmly believe that all that procession of hideous and hateful moves and counter moves that we have been discussing and are now forced to discuss, and that hateful avenue down which we have looked too long, would give place to a clear and bright prospect which would bring honour and not discredit to all concerned, and would save these islands from evils which our children will certainly otherwise hold us accountable for.

THE PERIODIC LULL.

The play is becoming regular—shall one say liturgical? Every one now knows what to look for. The situation is worked up to the most intense of possible climaxes. The opposing forces are massed; the guns are loaded. Sir Edward Carson becomes, if possible, a more tremendous figure of doom than ever. Both sides are wound up: it is war and nothing can stop it. Then somebody—Mr. Asquith, or Sir Edward Grey, or Mr. Churchill, says the word, and an hour or two later the protagonists give up abusing one another, the Orange posters which furnish us with excitement during the afternoon sing of the Vision of Peace, and Mr. Garvin can take an evening off to dine in quiet. The change of tone and temper has seldom before been quite so sudden and complete as this week. It is a further illustration of the view expressed in these columns a few weeks ago—that in our national affairs the safest point is the flash-point. As soon as things begin really to look serious, the leaders all get frightened. Twice this spring the fright has been pretty thorough—in the hour of repletion following the muting of the Curragh, and in the startling moment which revealed, not alone to the Government, but also to Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law, what playing with war in Ulster may mean. The organisers, we may suppose, are moving pretty fast towards common sense when even Mr. Garvin calls a halt and announces in an after-dinner speech, that the Irish question must be settled or else it will settle England. Of course, that has been known for years to the majority of the English and Irish people; but Mr. Bonar Law and his followers have chosen to act as though the question of Irish self-government were not already to all intents and purposes settled.

THE CHURCHILL OFFER AND THE CABINET.

But as regards the Churchill offer, what are the facts? The Prime Minister was asked whether it was made on behalf of the Cabinet, and his reply cautiously worded, implied that Mr. Churchill had made it on his own responsibility. That is the fact—despite a statement in "The Times" to the contrary. Its reception has been significant. The Liberal rank and file, apparently were thoroughly displeased. Why, it was asked, should the Government at this moment of all others, offer terms to the Opposition caught out in an act of organised treason? The Unionists, on the other hand, displayed intense relief, and for the past two days their papers have been jubilant. No wonder. The theory of the Government Plot had been blown to shreds, by the Ulster Covernanters themselves; but none the less, Sir Edward Carson is the victor. The Prime Minister has been beaten through his own colleagues. Ever since the Autumn of last year it has been clear that Ulster was to be placated by compromise. Throughout Mr. Asquith has stood for the principle that Ireland must be treated as a constitutional unit; but continually, at critical moments, one or other of his colleagues—generally Sir Edward Grey or Mr. Churchill—has come forward with a suggestion that amounted to surrender. The events of March proved to the world that the Covenanters had nothing to fear, since the coercion of Ulster had ceased to be a practicable policy. The events of this week, culminating in the Churchill intrevention, disclose the completeness of the Ulster victory.

THE WAY OUT.

Of course, the compromise, whatever it may be, involves the final overthrow of English Unionism. Mr. Balfour has recognised and confessed it. The fine, and quite unexpected, peroration of his speech on Wednesday night was an acknowledgment of defeat. His dream had been that in an Ireland with grievances removed and prosperity restored, ancient memories would gradually soften, we would look forward as well as backward, there would grow up between the islands, under one Parliament, a common hope, a common loyalty, and confidence in a common heritage. For the fulfilment of that dream he had striven; its nonfulfilment would be the mark of the failure of a life's work. The debate produced nothing so interesting and sincere as this confession from a man who has never cared to talk about his hopes and aims. For the rest, it cannot be said that the truce has so far availed much to clear the path. Sir Edward Carson, in acknowledging the Churchill invitation made some surprising admissions as to what he would be prepared to accept, and at the same time expressed a longing for a return to the old courtesies and the traditional restraints of Parliament, those courtesies and restraints which he has been largely employed in destroying. The practical difficulties, however, remain. All the vague talk of Federal Solution has been revived, and no one can doubt we are approaching the time when the local affairs of all the divisions of the United Kingdom will be dealt with in separate Parliaments. But Federalism is no answer to the immediate question. It does not help us to decide the difficulty whether Ireland is to be treated as a single unit or as two differing communities. The Nationalists of course, are dissatisfied; but I understand that their leaders are continually pressing upon the Government that no kind of provocation can be offered to Ulster. The Government has long known that in the event of disturbances it could not depend upon the Army: the conspiracy among the officers—the real and most effective plot—has put this point beyond dispute. On the other hand, there is the complete change in attitude and temper of the Unionist leader. Mr. Balfour's capitulation is intelligible, and Mr. Bonar Law was, sooner or later, bound to realise that a continuance in the encouragement of rebellion would make his own destruction certain. But what has happed to Sir Edward Carson? Not improbably a discovery that matters have got beyond his control; the realisation that his words and actions have let loose forces which, if not checked, must work for the overthrow of all the institutions with which he and his party are identified.

TREASON IN THE PRESS.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law can, perhaps, pull up in time to save their own careers. But what of the anarchy they have started, what of their philosophy of rebellion, and what of the newspapers which, following their lead, have carried their doctrine to a still further extreme? I have referred to the jubilation of the Unionist Press over the triumph of the gun-runners. Unquestionably, says the "Daily Mail," this "great historic act" was illegal; but what is the sense of talking about illegality in a matter of this kind? It is no more illegal than "the enrolment and drilling of volunteers, or the arrangements for the creation of a provisional Government." Quite true: it is not. The Tory papers, as we should expect, have advance news of the gun-running plot. For the "Daily Express" it is an achievement which will amaze the world, and in a leading article the same journal draws the deduction as to the right of rebellion, in these words:—

On Saturday morning, in defiance of the Government, the Ulster Covenanters imported a vast quantity of arms and ammunition, deliberately hindering the police and the Customs officers in the execution of their duty, in their turn deliberately defying the British Ministry. . . . There cannot now be any further possible shadow of doubt that if Ministers persist in attempting to force Ulster to obey an alien and hated ruler Ulster will fight.

Mr. Churchill on the following day called pointed attention to the imperial peril of this extraordinarily wild talk, overheard by a great multitude of the labouring poor who are always being enjoined to have patience and endure. He said:—

If a great audience were watching here at home, what of the great audience watching in India? Think of the devastating doctrine of the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Bonar Law might laugh, but in a brief leadership of the Conservative party he had shattered treasures which greater men than him had guarded for generations. Think what the effect of his doctrines would be, Mr. Churchill continued, if applied to the people of India and Egypt. Take his doctrine in regard to the army, the doctrine as to what officers ought to be invited to choose and what not to choose. He was obliged to carry that further and say that the men might choose too. I am not going to push this matter too far, but let him consider the application of this doctrine to the native officers in the Indian and Egyptian armies, and he will see that in his insatiable hunger to get into office he is subverting principles which are absolutely vital to the continued organised government of the British Empire.

And while the leaders and newspapers belonging to the party once identified with order and submission are thus busily mining the foundations of Government, some of them give an occasional glance of uneasiness towards the East.

INCREDIBLE NONSENSE.

A telegram the other day announced that the Faridpur case had broken down, and the "Standard" accuses the leaders of the Indian educated classes of conniving at political crime because they will not assist the police to bring offenders to justice. And then there is the Delhi Conspiracy Case. The "Standard" fears the effect upon the public mind in India of the protracted newspaper reports of the proceedings: "Whatever may be the upshot", says this highly responsible organ of imperialist sentiment, "It is to be feared that in this, as in other prosecutions, the publicity given to the designs of men who are conspiring for the overthrow of British authority will have anything but a good effect in making the ignorant masses familiar with the idea of anarchy and revolution."

What is to be said in reply to this incredible nonsense? If it is wicked to familiarise the ignorant masses with the idea of anarchy and revolution, the present leader of the Conservative and Unionist party is deeply condemned; and if a newspaper offends in giving publicity to the designs of the men who are conspiring for the overthrow of authority, the Unionist Press of England is clearly in need of a dose of repression, a good deal more drastic than that contained in the Indian Press Laws.

MR. GOKHALE'S PLANS.

Mr. Gokhale left London two days ago for Vichy, where he will undergo the cure which on former occasions he has found markedly beneficial. It cannot be said that the month's stay in London has improved his health, and friends who saw him on the eve of his departure for the Continent formed the opinion that it is imperative for him to have a complete rest for a considerable period. Mr. Gokhale himself, I gather, cherishes the hope that after a few weeks at Vichy he will be sufficiently recovered to resume work on the Public Services Commission; but there is. I fear, little chance of this coming to pass during the present season. The air and treatment of Vichy, however. can sometimes do wonders, and Mr. Gokhale's multitude of friends, both in India and in London, remembering his power of recovery in the past, will cling to the hope that the Commission during its second summer in London will not have to hold its sittings without the help of its most authoritative Indian member.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—"Manek" your correspondent has done well in pointing out the inutility of the Educational Advisers Department in London. He has however confounded Mr. Arnold's Department with the Advisory Committee for Indian Students in London which is quite a different body and has nothing to do with Mr. Arnold.

From the experience of those who have spent some years in England it is evident that the large number of Indian students invariably looked with suspicion upon Mr. Arnold's Bureau at 21 Cromwell Road London. A majority of those who freely and fully accepted the tutelage of Mr. Arnold were mostly Government of India, State or Indian University scholars. It is a point for consideration whether it was desirable to waste the Indian ratepayers' moneys on a department which ought to have been maintained purely by those who took advantage of it; namely the sons of the rich and well-to-do Indians who mostly visited England for higger studies. If these people elected to be under the guardianship of Mr. Arnold and his staff it was only reasonable that they should be taxed for such supervision. Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, who headed the campaign against 21 Cromwell Road did useful service in 1913 by bringing out a pamphlet in which he successfully laid bare how Mr. Arnold's department had failed in its purpose; he supported his case by quoting the opinions of Indians from the several Universities in Great Britain. The bureau at 21 Cromwell Road would have been boycotted long since by Indians in London, but for the fact that two very popular Indian Institutions are housed in the same building in which Mr. Arnold has his office. The National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society are both in the nature of a Club and are largely resorted to by Indians residing in London for the various facilities available for the members. One of these Soceties, which, though it had on its rolls a majority of Indians, and which owed its existence purely to the munificence of Indian gentlemen since its migration to 21 Cromwell Road, under the aegis of Mr. Arnold's office introduced rules which made an invidious distinction between the English and Indian members. Thanks to the efforts of a few spirited Indians the rule, which laid down that out of the 12 elected members of the Managing Committee eight should be Europeans and four Indians, and that this proportion should be always maintained has been recently done away with and the number of Europeans and Indians has been equalised. On account of their association with retired Anglo-Indian officials both these Institutions have of late come to be regarded with distrust by Indians, and this has led to the formation of the Indian Social Club under the Presidentship of Sir M. M. Bhownagri, and of the London Indian Association of which the Hon. Mr. Jinnah is a founder; in these Clubs Indians can rely on their own resources without being in the leading strings of Englishmen. Both these new Indian Clubs, I am informed, are under a very representative committee of leading Indian gentlemen and are already serving the useful purpose of, (1) providing detailed information upon educational matters to Indian parents and students, (2) helping fresh arrivals in London by taking them to suitable lodging houses, (3) and rendering service to Indians who may seek their help and advice.—Yours etc.

GANESH.

Bombay, May 15.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS

VICEROY'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, Colonel Maxwell and Captain Tod spent last night at Subathu as the guests of Colonel Enderby and the officers of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. This morning His Excellency presented new colours to the Regiment, the Bishop of Lahore consecrating them. The Commander-in-Chief and General Birdwood were present.

On making the presentation His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

"Colonel Enderby, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Northumberland Fusiliers, of the many State ceremonials over which it is my duty to preside there are none that I esteem a greater privilege than that of presenting colours to one of His Majesty's regiments, and the pleasure which this privilege confers on me is great when that regiment is an old and distinguished corps like your own, with a history going back to the days of the Stuarts and a record of martial achievements represented by 19 battle honours. These battle honours show how world-wide have been your services. Your regiment has served in every quarter of the globe and has engaged every kind of enemy from the war-worn veterans of Napoleon to the predatory Pathans of our North-West Frontier. Mr. Roosefeldt, the late President of the United States, in a book entitled "The Winning of the West," testifies in appreciative terms to the ubiquitous services of the British Army. "The scarlet-coated soldiers," he says, "who serve the monarchy of Great Britain wear a uniform, which, for the last two hundred years has been better known than any other wherever the pioneers of civilisation tread the world's waste places or fight their way to the overlordship of decaying empires."

EMPIRE AND ARMY.

The annals of our famous old line regiments form indeed a veritable epitome of our national history. They are rich in inspiring examples of courage discipline and self-sacrifice and show how much the army has contributed to the building up of the Empire and to how great an extent the maintenance of that Empire must depend upon its spirit, its numbers and its efficiency. Your gallant and distinguished corps was raised in 1674 being one of six British regiments formed in that year for the service of the States-General of Holland. It was while in the Dutch service that it adopted the badge of St. George to mark its English origin and it was then also that it assumed the gosling green facings which have been the pride and distinction of the "Fighting Fifth" for over two hundred years. After seeing much service in Holland, including the siege of Maastricht where it first came under the command of William of Orange. The 5th then known as Monk's regiment came over to England in 1688 as part of the force which accompanied William and Mary when they were called to the English throne. It was then brought on to the English establishment as the "Fifth Foot" and a few years later took part in the battle of the Boyne and the seige of Namur.

DEFENCE OF GIBRALTAR.

A brief experience of service as Marines with the fleet in the West Indies was followed in 1707 by a campaign in Portugal and Spain under the Earl of Galway. In the action of Caya fought in 1709 the "5th" greatly distinguished themselves their stubborn gallantry in a hard-fought rear-guard combat being the means of saving from destruction their defeated Portuguese allies. On the termination of this war the regiment proceeded to Gibralter where it remaind for 15 years taking part in the defence of the fortress when it was beseiged in 1757 by the Spaniards. A long spell of Home service ensued which was varied in 1758 by combined naval and military operations in the coast of France taking the part of raids on the ports of Malo and Cherbourg. As raids the attacks were very successful much damage being done to the enemy's shipping, forts, ordinance and magazines and though the strategic results may have been of no great importance these descents are of special interest as illustrating how close must be the co-operation between the Navy and the Army to ensure success in the operations of an island power. Two years later found the "5th" fighting in Germany. The regiment took a notable part in the actions of Corbach, Warbourg and Denkern and earned great renown at Wilhelmstahl where it defeated and captured a whole division of French Grenadiers. In recognition of its distinguished services on this occasion the "5th" were allowed to adopt the tall grenadiers' caps of their prisoners in place of their own three-concerned cocked hats.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The 5th were serving in Ireland in 1774 when the revolution of the American Colonists necessitated the despatch of troops across the Atlantic. The regiment was present at Lexington the opening action of this long and disastrous war and a few weeks later took a prominent part in the hard fought battle of Runkers Hill. Twice the British troops were repulsed and twice they returned to the charge Nothing short of the most determined bravery could have secured the success and it speaks well for the pluck of the "5th" that they should have gained their goal at the third attempt despite almost overwhelming difficulties. Having made their final charge they carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, and the end of the fight found them masters of the ground vacated by their stubborn opponents. Well might General Burgoyne say of this engagement "The 5th behaved the best and suffered the most" for the heavy casualties suffered by the regiment bear witness to the severity of the struggle.

THE WHITE PLUME.

After taking part in the actions of Long Island, White Plains, Germantown, and other events of this long and arduous but unsuccessful campaign, the regiment embarked at New York in 1778 and proceeded to the West Indies. There it greatly distinguished itself at St. Lucia when the French with a fleet and army under the Comte de Grasse tried to recapture the island from the British. Having occupied an isolated post called La Vizie the "5th" held it single-handed against some 9,000 French who made three fierce assaults on the place only to be beaten off, each time with heavier losses. The distinguished conduct of the regiment on this occasion was recognised by the grant to it of the right to the members to wear a white plume in their caps in place of the red and white tuft then worn by all regiments of the line. This distinction was bestowed to commemorate the fact that the gallant soldiers of the "5th" had taken from the fallen French Grenadiers more than enough while plumes to decorate the whole regiment. In 1825 a white feather was ordered to be worn by all line regiments and the "5th" were then allowed to replace the tall white plume by which they had been long and honourably distinguished, by a red and white one which after sundry changes in pattern and size survives as the red and white plume that you are now entitled to wear. The 5th served in Holland in 1799 in Hanover in 1805 and in those ill starred expeditions to Buenos Ayres in 1807. It displayed that marked capacity for street fighting which was to be revived with such good effect at Lucknow half a century later. After being shipwrecked off Holland and taken prisoner the regiment went on active service again in 1808 when one of its battalions proceeded to Portugual. It took part in the battles of Rolica and Fimiera, the retreat to Corunna and the glorious action fought there on the 16th June, 1809, when Sir John Moore was killed.

UNIQUE BAYONET CHARGE.

The battalion had not been at Home a year and had had only just recruited its full strength when it was sent to Walcheren where it was decimated by malarial fever. Meanwhile the other battalion of the "5th" was actively engaged in the Peninsula under Wellington and distinguished itself greatly in the battles of Busaco, Fuentes D'Onoro and the operations on the Coa. among the minor engagements in which the regiment assisted perhaps the most notable was the combat of Bodon when it formed part of a force which beat off the attacks of an overwhelming body of French Cavalry. As this is I understand almost the only example in history of a bayonet charge made by infantry upon cavalry I am tempted to give you an account of the incident in Napier's own stirring words "The 5th and 77th two weak battalions were quite exposed and in an instant the French Cavalry came thundering down upon them but how fruitless to match the sword against the musket. The multitudinous squadrons rending the skies with their shouts and closing upon the glowing squares like the falling edges of a burning crater were instantly rejected, scorched and scattered abroad and the rolling peal of musketry had scarcely ceased to echo in the hills when bayonets glittered at the edge of the smoke and with firm and even tread the British regiments came forth like the holy men from the Assyrian's Furnace."

"NEVER-FAILING FIFTH."

Referring to the distinguished conduct of your regiment on this occasion, Wellington wrote in his Despatches that the conduct of the 2nd battalion of the 5th Foot offered a memorable example of what the steadiness and discipline of the troops and their confidence in their officers can effect in the most difficult and trying situations. Equally distinguished was the conduct of the 5th at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo where it assisted in the storming of the main breach and suffered heavy losses. The escalade of the castle at Badajoz in which the regiment took the leading part was another splendid feat. The first to gain the top of the ramparts was a party of the 5th under Ensign Cauch and it was followed immediately by another under the commanding officer, Colonel Ridge who fell in the moment of victory. I should like to quote again the eloquent words with which Napier discribes this incident. To do so, however, would make my speech too long. I will, therefore, content myself by repeating that brilliant historianc's concluding sentence. "No age" he says "and no nation ever sent fourth braver troops to battle than those who stormed Badojoz" Both battalions of the 5th were employed in the later phases of the Peninsula War including the battles of Salamanca, Vitoria, Neville, Orthes, and Toulouse. The distinguished services of the regiment in this campaign alone gained for it no less than twelve battle honours besides the honourable soubriquets of "The old and bold" and "The ever-fighting never-failing Fifth," the latter a favourite saying of Wellington.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Despatched in haste form France to Canada in 1814 the 5th took part in various border skirmishes with the Americans including the action of Plattsburg. Its stay in Canada however was brief for on news being received of Napolian's return from Elba, the regiment was hurried back to Europe and landed at Ostend just too late to take part in the battle of Waterloo. Forty-three years were now to elapse before the 5th were again in the field. The regiment was at Singapore when news was received of the outbreak of the Mutiny. It was promptly despatched to India and landing at Calcutta on the 5th July 1857 was at office sent upcountry. By the 2nd August it had fought its first action with the rebels upon whom at the relief of Arrah it inflicted a signal defeat. From there the regiment proceeded to Cawnpore and as part of Havelock's force took part in the relief of Lucknow including the actions of Mungulwar and the Alum Bagh. After joining the beleaguered garrison of the Residency the regiment took part in the defence of the latter and of the principal building around it until by the arrival of the troops under Sir Colin Campbell the final relief was effected. When the latter withdrew to Cawnpore the 5th remained in observation at the Alum Bagh until the siege and fall of the city in 1858. In these and the operations which followed, the regiment gained great renown. Victoria Crosses being won by Sergt. Robert Grant, and Privates Peter McManus, and Patrick MaHale all for conspicuous gallantry.

Another 20 years were to pass before the regiment was again on service. It proceeded to Afghanistan in 1878 where it took part in the action of Deh Sarrak and Kam Dacca and in other minor engagements. In 1888 the 5th gained their first experience of Indian frontier warfare being employed in the expedition of that year against the tribesmen of the Black Mountain.

"THE CROWNING MERCY."

In 1892 the 5th were once more in the field this time under Lord Kitchner. The regiment took part in the "Crowning mercy" of Omdurman which brought the destruction of the Dervish power in the Soudan. Scarcely a year had elapsed when war was declared on the South African republics and both battalions of the regiment found themselves engaged in one of the most arduous and prolonged campaigns of modern times. The battalion which formed part of Methuen's force advancing to the relief of Kimberley took part in three fights within six days viz. those of Belmont, Graspan and the Modder River. The story of the services of your regiment in the field may now be completed with a brief reference to the Mohmand compaign of 1908 which was the last occasion on which the 5th were on active service. Owing to cholera the part played by your regiment in this short but highly successful campaign was confined to the skilfully conducted action at Matta where it acquitted itself with the credit that was to be expected of a corps with so distinguished a record.

SYMBOL OF COLOURS.

Owing to the wide extensions necessary by reason of the range accuracy and rapidity of fire of modern artillery and rifles the carrying of colours in the field has been given up and has become one of the traditions of the past. The colours which I am about to present to you will thus never be used as so many of their predecessors have been as a rallying point for your regiment on the battle-field. But if the practical utility of the colours has disappeared their psychological value has if anything increased as symbols of the spirit of devotion to King and country and of the self-sacrifice and "Espirit de corps" which ennoble the profession of arms giving it what no other calling can claim. Colours have a real and enduring value which no changes in tactics can ever diminish. They express the achievements and martial traditions of generations of fighting Englishmen and the aspiring mandrils evoked by leading the battle honours inscribed on them act as a powerful incentive and example to their descendants teaching the latter how the glorious deeds of their fore fathers may be emulated even if they cannot be surpassed. It is with the confident assurance that the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers will always live up to the splendid traditions of their glorious past that I now present these colours."

After breakfasting with the officers His Excellency returned to Simla by motor.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MEASURES SANCTIONED BY RAILWAY BOARD

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 15

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways from 1st April, to 2nd May, 1914, are less by Rs. 99,990 than the figure for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of a crossing station at Thondamanpath at mileage 242/2 between Solagampatti and Tiruverambur, South Indian Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the relaying of the 68lb., iron track with 69lb. steel rails and pots on the Khopoli branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of certain quarters at Lillooah for Foreman of the Carriage and Wagon Department and for equipping the same with electric fittings.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the extension of the locomotive sidings and coal stacking ground at Godhra, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the interlocking of Tunda and the East of Jamalpur station, and carrying out of certain other improvements to the yard at the latter station.

Mr. H. A. Brown Assistant Locomotive Superintendent North Western Railway is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent from the 15th April, 1914.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) May 15.

This morning the Municipal by—elections to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Mathradas and Pritamdas, two well-known councillors, whose conduct in objecting to President's arbitrary action caused much comment and criticism in the press, took place. The Municipal resolution recommending their removal under section 16 of the District Municipal Act was not accepted by the Bombay Government who ruled that the resignations of these councillors put an end to the jurisdiction of the Municipality, and the only course was to hold fresh by—elections.

Doctor Pritamdas stood once more, and was returned unopposed. Mr. Mathradas also stood for his ward, and the candidate put up to oppose him withdrew at the poll and voted for Mr. Mathradas.

Do you travel much? Any headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effeeaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headtive.

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OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL, FORT.

The best Dry Cleaners & Dyers of Woollen, Silk & Fancy Coloured Dresses, Hats, Gloves, &c,

Specialists in renovating discoloured flannels and removing stains and inkspots without cleaning the whole garment by special arrangement under expert supervision.

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Gentlemen will receive every attention at the hands of experienced European Hair-Dressers.

Electric Brushes, Fans, and all modern conveniences.

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DOES YOUR STOMACH CONTAIN A GLASS FUL OF ACID ?

96 OUT OF 100 DYSPEPTICS HAVE DANGEROUS ACID IN THEIR STOMACHS WHICH MUST BE NEUTRALISED IF GOOD HEALTH IS TO BE MAINTAINED.

If you held a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth for only a second you would not be surprised at its burning and inflaming all the tissues; yet an eminent specialist states that 96 out of 100 dyspeptics go about with a glassful or more of this powerful acid in their stomachs, and then wonder what causes the burning and aching and why they suffer discomfort after meals. To put wholesome food into an acid stomach only increases the discomfort, because the acid mixes with the fresh food and turns it sour, making a lot more acid. The acid condition causes food fermentation which irritates, distends, and inflames the tender stomach lining, and it is not surprising that specialists say acid stomachs are dangerous. This decidedly dangerous and uncomfortable condition can be overcome either by following a strict diet or, and this is far easier and more quickly effective, by taking half-a-teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a quarter glassful of water after meals to neutralise the acidity. The latter course is much more satisfactory because it corrects the acidity and banishes discomfort without any need for diet, but be sure to get the **bisurated** form of magnesia, as other form, while used as laxatives and mouth washes, do not possess the same valuable properties for correcting the acidity. 2491

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

FLAGRANT CASES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

DRASTIC CHANGES NEEDED.

In view of the many cases of cruelty to animals and birds in the Crawford Market made public recently, a representative of the "Chronicle" has this week paid two visits to the market and in the following article describes what he saw. He found that the way in which the animals are kept constitutes cruelty of a passive but continues character and that the animals suffer torture thereby.

At the rear of the Crawford Market in Bombay (writes our representative) is a pretty little sylvan scene, with a fountain playing in the centre and gorgeous greenery growing all round. It is a beautiful spot, and one in which, if environment counts for anything, men's thoughts should turn to higher things and harshness and cruelty should have no place.

And yet here the most barbarous cruelty to dumb animals and birds is practised; passive cruelty it may be, but cruelty nevertheless which causes more suffering than occasional outbursts of savage brutality would. For it is a cruelty that is continuous and never-ending; that commences the moment the animals and birds are placed in the cages there, and continues without a moment's abatement until they are sold, or until their sufferings prove too much to be longer borne and they die and thus escape further misery.

TWO VISITS TO THE MARKET.

From time to time recently, specific instances of gross cruelty to animals have been recorded in these columns and in the columns of our contemporaries, and the object of my visit was to conduct an independent investigation, and to write a plain, unvarnished account of the general conditions prevailing in the bird and animal selection of the market. In order that it might not be said that I saw things at their worst on my first visit,—which was paid at about noon on Thursday,—I went there again yesterday, earlier in the morning, and found the conditions exactly the same. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that what I saw and what I shall now attempt to describe is the normal state of affairs,—a state of affairs that, I venture to think everyone will agree cries aloud for instant alteration.

Let me make it clear at the outset that I saw no cases of active cruelty or brutality, but I did see birds and animals existing under the most awful conditions, crowded up in small cages with barely room to breathe and in some cases no space at all to move about in. It is difficult to write with restraint of the sights I saw, or of the system which allows animals to be tortured as the monkeys and some of the birds and poultry are until, as has been said, either death or purchase brings them release. An overdrawn picture very often spoils a case, and in case it might be thought that I am exaggerating I will describe in as plain and simple words as possible, some of the sights I saw.

MONKEYS THE WORST SUFFERERS.

The monkeys are undoubtedly the worst sufferers. In the passage leading to the square in which the majority of the monkeys are kept for sale, were four cages fitted with iron bars, in each of which were one, two or three full-sized monkeys. On Thursday at the time of my visit it was very hot and these cages were so placed that little or no air could get into them, the result was that the poor creatures were lying gasping for breath on the floors of their cages, or on a piece of wood stretched across the centre, which being a few inches higher than the floor, gave them a better chance of getting any air that might penetrate into the cages. A soldier was standing there at the time, and he put a b·nana through the bars of one of cages, and it can be understood how far gone they were when I say that not one of the three monkeys in this particular section had energy enough to stretch out its paw and take the fruit. These three animals lay there inert, panting and every now and then moaning in sympathy one with the other, while the look of despair on their faces was pitiful to see.

LITTLE AIR AND LIGHT.

Two big grey-bellied monkeys in another cage round the corner were in even a worse plight. This cage was divided into two compartments, and half the front of each was boarded up so that little air and less light could penetrate. Neither of these animals could move more than a foot either forward or backward, but the close confinement had not taken the spirit out of one of them,—or perhaps had served to make him vicious. He bared his teeth and snarled as I went close up to the cage. His companion in misfortune, however, lay like a dead thing, and could not be roused.

In a cage with iron bars in front were eighteen small monkeys. The cage was not a very big one, and the animals were almost all of them, emaciated and spiritless, Confined in this small space, eith evidently not enough to eat and with no room to jump about, the monkeys had had all the life taken out of them and they whimpered pitifully and affrightedly when any one approached the cage. Close by was a wooden crate, in which were half a dozen, one of which was lying on the floor literally at its last gasp. It was lying there on Thursday; and yesterday it was still in the same position, unable to move a limb, unless one counts a convulsive twitching as movement.

Many other instances could be given, notably one of half a dozen baby monkeys,—quaint little creatures with short hair parted down the centre,—in a medium-sized bird cage; but sufficient has, I think, been written to show that the conditions under which these poor animals are kept are deplorable. In not one single case did I see a tin of water for the use of the animals, and there was in most cases very little food; while the cages were uniformly dirty and, as has been shown, small and quite unsuitable for the purpose for which they are used. Drastic alteration is needed, and urgently.

BIRDS AND POULTRY.

Then there are the birds and the poultry. I saw one cage yesterday in which there must have been one hundred birds of the canary type, and they were so crowded that they could not even flutter their wings, while if one changed its position it had to tread on the backs of others. This was the worst case I saw in the bird section, but there were numerous other cages big enough for twenty birds at the outside in which were placed fifty or sixty.

The chickens which are brought to market to be sold for the kitchen are kept in crates in which they are packed atrociously. In other places there is a limit to the number of chickens that can be packed in a crate of a certain size, and there should be a similar rule here. If there is such a rule it is evidently flagrantly disregarded, for the crates I saw, were packed so tightly that it was a wonder the chickens did not die of suffocation.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

At yesterday's hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case Mr. Sen produced a facsimile of exhibit No. I, a condensed milk tin, three clamps and a disc soldered inside the tin. The stop-cock found at the search was fitted into the side of the tin and a rubber tube was attached to the cock. The articles and some carbide and a quantity of water were then handed over to Shoshunka and he was asked to produce acetyline light and to show to the judge and the assessors that exhibit No. I was intended to be an acetyline generator. Considerable interest was taken when Shoshunka began breaking in to pieces a lump of carbide, put them into the tin, poured water inside, fixed the lid with the clamps and applied a lighted match at the end of the rubber pipe. Immediately, there was a bright light which continued burning for six minutes under a couple of electric fans. Shoshunka then turned off the cock.

The judge observed that it should be made sure if the carbide gas which was poisonous, was leaking.

Shoshunka said he had put only a small quantity of carbide and probably the rubber pipe was choked. Shoshunka was then allowed to take it outside the court room to clean it.

Mr. Pugh said the thing should be allowed to stand burning for about an hour to satisfy the court.

Mr. Sen said he had no objection.

Mr. Sen next tendered the article as an exhibit.

Mr. Pugh objected to its going in as an exhibit without being identified.

Mr. Sen said he would bring the smith who constructed it to identify and prove it. In the meantime the article was marked for identification.

Further evidence was then taken and Mr. Sen addressed the court on behalf of the accused.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. #11

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK.

A PROFIT OF 14 PER CENT ON CAPITAL.

The third annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Apollo Street, Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey presiding, when the following report of the Bank's working was presented:—

The Net Profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 71-8 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 28,102-5-7; An *ad-interim* Dividend at the rate of annas 7 per share was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1913, which absorbed, Rs. 6,125; Your Directors now propose:—To pay a final Dividend, at the rate of Re. 0-8-3, per share, making a little over 6 per cent. for the whole year, which will absorb, Rs. 7,218-12; to carry to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 9,700), Rs. 7,000; to carry to Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund under clause 19 of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Bank (which will now amount to Rs. 9,781-8) Rs. 7,000; To grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 455; To carry forward to the next account, Rs. 303-9; Rs. 28,102-5.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, he said: It will be a matter of great satisfaction to you that your bank has made a profit of Rs. 28,102, after having made provision for Sinking Fund for repayment of the debentures. The nett profit works out at about 14 per cent. on your paid-up capital, which was raised by Rs. 1,40,000 only in the last month of the year. After paying 6 per cent. to the shareholders the bank is in a position to set aside Rs. 7,000 as Reserve Fund and to add Rs. 7,000 more to the Society's share divisible fund in accordance with our agreement with the Secretary of State.

The business of the Bank has grown very appreciably since we met last year. The working capital has increased from Rs. 12,32,000 to Rs. 15,72,000 and out of about 700 registered societies about 250 have taken loans from the Bank. The total amount of loans advanced stands at Rs. 13,73,878-10-3 as against Rs. 11,61,769-2-5 as shown in your last balance sheet.

The Board has continued the practice to which I alluded last year of making detailed inquiries as regards the assets of every society before sanctioning the loan; and even after these inquiries are made no loan is sanctioned until the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, who is in touch with the societies throughout the Presidency has recommended the same. This system of working is very safe, and we are glad to state that there are no cases of bad debts or defaults to be reported. Repayments from societies are fairly punctual. Your Board has issued debentures of the value of Rs. 6,30,000. I am glad to inform you that all these debentures have now been taken up. The first call of Rs. 10 per share, which was made in March last, entitles us to raise further debentures of the value of Rs. 4,20,000 and the Board hopes to issue the third series as soon as certain technical difficulties are settled. The total number of loans advanced during the year is 353, the total advances being Rs. 10,42,000. The total recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 8,30,000. The amounts outstanding at the end of the year may be classified as follows.

Amount outstanding for three years or less nearly 9,68,000.

Amount from three to five years Rs. 3,92,000.

Amount over five years Rs. 12,000.

A large proportion of the advances is for financing the sugar-cane and other irrigation crops, the amount advanced under this head being Rs. 6,14,000. The Bank has continued the practice of assisting rural societies to liquidate the old debts of their members, and the total sum advanced for this purpose during the year exceeds Rs. 1,20,000. The Bank's branch at Baramati is working very successfully, and has gained the complete confidence of the sugar-cane growers of the Nira valley. As reported last year the opening of a central shop for the sale of jaggery to members and for the purchase of unadulterated manure for the use of the members of the rural societies has proved a great boon to the local people, and the popularity of the shop is shown by the fact that jaggery worth Rs. 6,15,000 was sold through the Bank, and manure worth Rs. 60,000 was distributed amongst the members.

In addition to the staff employed by the Government for making enquiries into the assets and solvencies of the societies applying to the Bank for loans, the Bank has itself employed a full-time special officer to enquire into the applications received from Gujarat. As the number of societies is increasing by leaps and bounds the Directors are considering the possibility of financing well-established and reliable unions so as to enable them to lend to first class societies on the recommendations of the Registrar.

It is a matter of satisfaction to see that in response to to a circular issued by the Registrar, half a dozen societies have taken up some shares of the Bank.

In conclusion I may be permitted to convey your thanks to the manager, Mr. V. L. Mehta, who has managed the affairs of the Bank with great assiduity and skill without any remuneration, solely to assist the co-operative movement in this Presidency. I should say further that the directors have till now not charged any fees in order to help the Bank in its initial stage. As these expenses will have to be met in future, the profit will be proportionately lower.

On the motion of Dr. Stanly Reid, seconded by Sir Shapurji Broacha, a dividend of eight annas and three pies per share was declared.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Company appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 150.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

What do they know of whisky who do not

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know?

The unique flavour of this whisky is its chief characteristic; and as nothing can add flavour to whisky *but* whisky, the reserve stock of pure malt Scotch whisky ageing for Johnnie Walker is kept perpetually at over three-and-a-half million gallons.

Johnnie Walker "White Label" is over 6 years old.
Johnnie Walker "Red Label" is over 10 years old.
Johnnie Walker "Black Label" is over 12 years old.

Johnnie Walker is obtainable the whole world over.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK.

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KARACHI: Nusserwanjee & Co.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS.

PAIN-RUB

But what do you gain if you have pain in anyp art of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism gout, neuralgia, lumbago or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub.

See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists:

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India,"

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

A DELIGHTFUL SMOKE FOR ALL DISCRIMINATE PIPE SMOKERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Life Guard Special Mixture per ¼	1	10	0
Life Guard Mixture „ „	1	4	0
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Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

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POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

ALLEGED FALSE VOTING PROXIES.

STRIKING SCENE IN COURT.

ACCUSED TOO NUMEROUS TO ACCOMODATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 15.

To-day before Mr. Leatham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, and First Class Magistrate of Poona, a unique case concerning the Poona City Municipality, and one of extraordinary interest, was opened.

The complaint is that on or about 24th January, 1913, twenty-one accused gave their votes in favour of Bhikabhai Mulchand, a wealthy jeweller of Shukarwarpeth, for a seat on the Poona City Municipal Council, and endeavoured to rival the candidature of Harilal Dhanjibhai who did not secure a majority of votes in the election.

In doing this, it is alleged he made use of false voting proxies from Gangabai Madeo, Rama Sundrabai, Bolaram Baibai, Jeenapa Lakhmibai, Sankeff Sugarabhai Nagash, Lakhmibai Ganpat, Jayagovind Bhagubai, and thirty-nine other Hindu ladies.

These proxies were all in favour of Bhikubhai Mulchand and they were all certified as correct and valid by Captain Mahomed Khan, a retired Indian officer and Honorary Magistrate.

The twenty-one accused are for the most part flourishing Guzerati tradesmen in the city. Two of them have absconded and one died recently, so that eighteen appeared in Court to answer a charge under section 465, I. P. C., viz., forgery, and a further charge under section 109 I. P. C.

They had been arrested under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate last month, but were released on bail of Rs. 50 each.

A CONGESTED COURT.

The Assistant Collector's Court was never adapted for the accommodation of so many accused with a formidable array of counsel and a host of interested spectators, who were squatted in the verandah.

The accused themselves were packed like sardines on a row of benches. They presented a curious if not a striking appearance, but the most prominent of all was Captain Mahomed Khan in a khaki uniform and his breast laden with medals.

Mr. Rustom J. Mody, barrister-at-law, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Patel of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, solicitors, appeared for Sobhagchand Munikchand, and eight pleaders for the rest of the accused, including Mr. G. E. Dharup, Mr. D. A. Tulzafukar, Mr. Gupte, Mr. V. R. Vaidyia, and Mr. K. Ganesh Mahadeo.

On the case being called Mr. Dharup intimated that Mr. Payne, solicitor, was engaged to appear for accused No. 8, but as Mr. Payne had not arrived from Bombay he applied for an adjournment of the case against all the accused on the ground, that the Court had no jurisdiction, that under sec. 195, C. P. C., there was a misjoinder of charges and persons; that the Magistrate himself was a councillor of the City Municipality and that a prosecution under section 239, I. P. C., could not stand. In addition contended council, the trying magistrate would not be able to conclude the case, as he would be going on furlough on the 2nd July, and it could not be possible to finish the case before that date.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Magistrate thought that the that the case might be got through by that time, but the pleader did not think so, and the latter observed that if his Honour decided the question of jurisdiction the case would have to be carried to the High Court. He asked for at least one day's adjournment to enable Mr. Payne to appear to argue the question of jurisdiction.

When Mr. Gupte pleader rose to speak, a telegram from Mr. Payne to the Magistrate was received, asking that the case might be put off for a day to enable him to appear.

Mr. Gupte went on to say that Mr. Payne would argue the question of jurisdiction on points of Law. Mr. Mody of course was present, but he did not know what kind of argument he meant to take up.

Mr. Mody said he joined hands with the rest of counsel on the point of jurisdiction and maintained that the court had no jurisdiction. The Magistrate said, he was not in possession of the facts as yet, but thought he might go on with the complainant's evidence and adjourn for Mr. Payne after hearing it.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bepui, police prosecutor, then examined Mr. Michael O'Gorman Inspector City Police, the complainant in the case.

Mr. O'Gorman said he made enquiries in the case by order of the District Magistrate and received sanction from the District Magistrate for the prosecution of Capt. Mahomed Khan the last accused on the list.

The proxies were tendered at the by-election of the City Municipality. He compared them with the thumb impressions of the persons made on the proxies and found that 39 were false. He put in 39 voting cards attached to the proxies, and added, that he had traced the thumb impressions to persons whom he innumerated at length. There were several impressions on the proxies which appeared to be made by the same thumb.

He next went on to mention the names of the persons who had the votes, those who signed for the voters of the attesting witnesses, and of the certifying Magistrate.

SCIENC EOF THUMB MARKS.

The attesting Magistrate in each case was Capt. Mahomed Khan. Witness understood the science of thumb impressions.

Hiralal and Khemji were the two candidates for election on the 25th January. They had pecuniary transactions with Bhikubhai accused No. 1 and the witness put in Bhikubhais account book in support of his statement.

Entries in Bhikubhai's account book showfares, stamps, and money advanced to the accused.

Bhikubhai had something to do with Waziar, one of the accused, who had absconded He used to pay for Wazir's tuition. Wazir's nick-name was Baloo.

Wazir absconded shortly after the election and since the proceedings in the District Court were launched witness held nine duplicate copies of the proxies.

He had obtained a list of persons eligible to vote and the names of all the 39 whose names were fabricated appears in the list.

Cross-examination was reserved and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

TENDERS BELOW 1S. 4D. ACCEPTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The "Statesman" writes:—Some surprise was expressed yesterday morning in the business circles when it became known that at the usual Wednesday sale of Council Bills, the Secretary of State had retreated from his implied decision to refuse all tenders under 1s. 4d. On the previous Wednesday he had alloted such drafts as were asked for at 1s. 4d. and applicants for wire transfers at an advance of a thirty-second were also accommodated, but all tenders below 1s. 4d. were dismissed. It was natural therefore, to conclude that the intention for the time being was to make 1s. 4d. the limit. As far as is known here, the India Office is at this moment in funds for meeting ordinary disbursements, and bearing in mind the recommendation of the Royal Commission that tenders at low rates should be refused, except when money is actually required, it is difficult to understand the inconsistency of the India Council. The Council Bills are like any other commodity and the knowledge that they can now be obtained at 1s. 3 31/32d., can only whet the appetite of the purchasers and lead to manoeuvres for obtaining them at yet a point lower from a vendor so easy to dance round."

Locally the exchange market yesterday had quite an unsettled look with hardly anything doing, while in Bombay they apparently view the action of the India Council more seriously, for at the close there, it was said, the transfers were no better than 1s. 3 15-16d.

CHARGE AGAINST PURITY WORKERS.

ALLEGATIONS OF TRESPASS AND BREACH OF PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 15.

Appearing before the District Magistrate, Mr. Maung Kyaw Zan, pleader, yesterday filed a complaint against J. Cowen, K. Saunders Paynter and Dr. (Miss) M. Kingsley, purity workers, who, he alleged, had at 9 p.m., on May 11, committed criminal trespass into the house of his client Maung Tun Maund, No. 31, 33rd street. The complaint stated, inter alia, that in spite of remonstrance on the complainant's part, the defendants with certain police officers entered the house and took three girls from the ground floor to the first floor without the authority or consent of the complainant. Such action, it was submitted, amounted to a criminal trespass. The complainant lived there and had hung up a "no admission" board. He told the accused not to go up and the first accused and Miss Kingsley pushed him aside and went upstairs.

The complainant charged the first accused with house trespass and circulating rumour to cause mutiny or offence against public peace and the other accused with criminal trespass. The pleader, Kyaw Zan, said he had another case in which an Italian girl's house was broken into when she was celebrating her birthday anniversary. He had out of curiosity visited the street and had seen that the police were under the thumb of these "puritan people." If in the course of the trial it was necessary to bring charges against the police he would do so. These people, the pleader said, were courting a breach of peace.

His Worship ordered Inspectors Donohon and Seaton to appear to be questioned, in the meantime issue of process was stayed.

FATEHGARH MURDER TRIAL.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

In the Fatehgarh Murder Case, yesterday, before the Sessions Judge, the Civil Surgeon's evidence taken before the Committing Magistrate was read.

He said the body found was that of a young woman and there were marks on the right ankle which might have been caused by dog bites. Certain marks found on Hamer's fingers might have been caused by bites. The gurgling sounds which emanated from the throat of the girl when her body was thrown into the river, did not prove that there was life in it though the same is more pronounced when there is life.

The written statements of the two prisoners were then handed in to the Judge Both of them stated that of the witnesses who gave evidence against them, especially the police officials and Mr. Baker the Stationmaster did not speak the truth.

The first witness for the defence was Behari Lal, Assistant Station Master, who said, among other things, that the ticket collectors were on duty only when trains came in and that they went away some time after trains had left and that on 12th of December last, the passenger train was one which left Fatehgarh for Cawnpore at 6-15 p.m.

George Gardener, guard, uncle to the first prisoner, said that the marks on Hamer's fingers were caused by an explosion of some firework on Christmas day.

Chhote Lal, barber, said he shaved Hamer on the 17th of December, but found no marks either on his face or fingers.

Nawab Khan, signaller, said he saw Hamer at Fatehgarh station on the 12th instant, a short time after the train had

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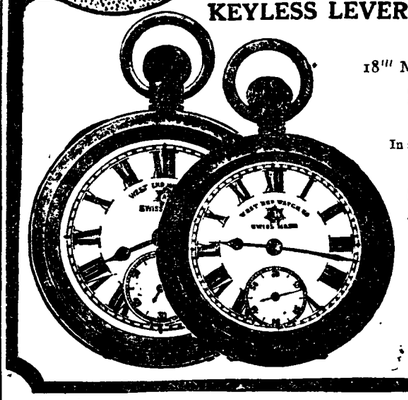

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PEERS' MARCONI INQUIRY.

ACCUSERS SHARPLY REBUKED

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The report by the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire and report with respect to certain charges and allegations made against Lord Murray of Elibank was issued on April 30. On February 19 last the House of Lords, it may be remembered, agreed to the following resolution:

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into certain charges and allegations made in the public Press against a member of this House, namely, the Lord Murray of Elibank, and into all matters relating thereto; and that the said Committee be authorised to hear counsel and to examine witnesses on oath; and that the evidence taken from time to time before the said Committee be printed for the use of members of the House."

The members of the Committee were: The Earl of Halsbury, Earl Loreburn, the Earl of Desart, Lord Charnwood, and Lord Sanderson.

The Report of the Murray Committee, which was unanimous, contains a very clear-cut written and complete review of the negotiations leading up to the Marconi contract, the interrelation between the English and American Marconi Companies and the transactions of Lord Murray in Marconi and railway shares and in his relations with Mr. Fenner, and it deals with and disproves seriatim the charges brought against Lord Murray by the "accusers"—i.e., by the editor of the "National Review," Mr. Maxse, and by the "Morning Post", says the "Manchester Guardian."

It will be convenient to set out one by one the charges and the comments of the Report in regard to them.

THE FIRST SET OF CHARGES.

1. After detailing the history of the English Marconi Company ,its contract with the Government, and its three agreements with the American Marconi Company, the Report comes to the first set of charges—namely, those which accuse Lord Murray of knowing that Mr. Godfrey Isaacs obtained control of a large number of shares, had secret information regarding them, and held that information up with a view to making a profit.

The Committee pass some disparaging comments on the way in which this charge was drawn up, refuse to express any opinion on the proceedings of Mr Godfrey Issacs as irrelevant to their terms of reference, and accept Lord Murray's statement. "We are satisfied that Lord Murray had no share in and no knowledge of what is said to have been done in regard either to the issue or the making of a market or the withholding of information."

THE PURCHASE OF SHARES.

2 On the main group of charges—those relating to his purchase of shares along with the two other Ministers—the Committee report as follows:—

We entertain no doubt nor did Lord Murray in the least deny that upon his own part this transaction was essentially a speculative transaction ,and that he hoped to make a profit by selling some of the shares soon at a higher price than £2. Lord Murray was at the time a member of His Majesty's Government. The accusers urged that additional blame must rest upon him in that he possessed private information not possessed by the public as to the keeping secret of the third agreement till the eve of the market being opened and as to the proposed arrangements on the Stock Exchange. They also said that Lord Murray knew this information emanated from Mr. Godfrey Issacs, the managing director of the English Company.

We think, upon the evidence, that Lord Murray knew on the 17th April 1912, that the American company had good contracts, but knew very little about them, and knew nothing at all of any intention if there was any, to conceal any contract or any projected Stock Exchange operations from the public. He did not know from which of his brothers Sir Rufus Issacs had bought his shares, though he probably heard that one of the brothers was managing director of the English company.

The question whether it was improper for a Minister to deal in the shares of the American company was brought to his mind and mentioned at this interview—on whose initiative does not appear. Any misgiving he may have felt was removed by the assurances already referred to. These assurances were intended, we do not doubt, sincerely and in friendship for Lord Murray. Unfortunately they had the effect of making him disregard what he ought to have remembered—that he might have to procure as Chief Whip the ratification of the contract between the British Government and the English company, which would favourably affect the value of the American and all other Marconi shares. He now recognises that he ought not to have bought these shares.

FOUR CRITICISMS DISPOSED OF.

3. The Committee further dispose of four special criticisms made by the accusers in regard to these transactions. The first was that on the 18th April American Marconi shares could not be bought in the open market. "As soon as the facts and documents were examined," says the Committee, "it was apparent that there was no foundation for this suggestion."

The second was that Lord Murray had no right to purchase shares of a speculative kind as trustee of the party fund. "That is a matter exclusive for those to whom the funds belong."

The third was that Lord Murray concealed from his successor the fact that these shares had been bought. The Committee reports:—

"We believe that in thus withholding information Lord Murray acted from a misplaced zeal for his party and in the desire not to embarrass his friends. He intended to take upon his own shoulders, and has taken upon his own shoulders, the loss upon the American shares which he bought on behalf of the party. But we feel bound to say that he ought to have recognised it as his plain duty not to withhold this information from his successor in the trust."

The fourth was Lord Murray's failure to come before the Select Committee or inform the House of Commons of his transactions. "His secrets were not wholly his own, but we think he ought to have arranged for the information to be laid before the House of Commons Committee."

"SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN MADE."

4. The accusation that Lord Murray endeavoured to hurry the Marconi contract through the House of Commons, the Committee emphatically declare, "should never have been made." They say:—

This charge means, as its language conveys, that he abused his position as Chief Whip to avoid discussion of the subject in Parliament with a view to preventing his own dealings in these shares from ever becoming known. This would have been an abuse of his public duty in order to screen himself from censure. It is a grave accusation and was advanced without any evidence to support it.

We report that it is wholly unfounded and should never have been made. It was in fact withdrawn by the accusers' counsel in view of the independent evidence which was produced showing that Lord Murray had been actively instrumental in negotiating and carrying through the arrangements for referring the contract to a Select Committee.

THE COAL STRIKE ACCUSATION.

5. Another charge against Lord Murray was that in March, 1912, he purchased as Chief Whip through his broker, Mr. Fenner, and on behalf of the Liberal party fund about £21,000 worth of stock in British railways, all of which have a large mineral traffic. The suggestion of the accusers unmistakably was that this was done during the great coal strike while the Government was endeavouring to procure a settlement of the strike and with a view to obtaining some advantage by reason of the private knowledge which members of the Government might possess of the probability of the strike being either prolonged or terminated. This interpretation was disclaimed at the Bar, but no other intelligible interpretation of the charge was offered.

In fact, the Committee hold, Lord Murray knew no more than the public knew about these negotiations, and bought in the ordinary way. "There is no ground for any accusation on this head."

THE STOCKBROKER FENNER.

6. The accusers suggested that Lord Murray ought to have at once driven Mr. Fenner into bankruptcy, and that his not doing so was for fear of disclosures.

"There is little doubt," remark the Committee, "that Lord Murray desired these transactions to remain undisclosed, as we have already said. But in giving time to Mr. Fenner we believe he was actuated by the hope of recovering some of the money which was owing to the party fund. This charge appears to us to be devoid of foundation."

A SUGGESTED RULE.

The Committee's conclusions are as follows:

We have now dealt with all the charges and allegations that were brought before us.

Upon the whole matter we have to say that Lord Murray committed errors which we have described, as he himself acknowledged in general terms in your lordships' House and admitted in detail at the hearing before us.

We further report that nothing in his conduct reflects upon his personal honour.

In conclusion we think it is within our province to express our strong opinion that there should be henceforth an inflexible rule to preclude those who hold any public office from entering upon any speculative tranactions in stocks or shares in any circumstances whatever, and that this rule should be by them inculcated on their subordinates both by precept and example. The evils that may arise from a violation of this principle are incalculable.

CONSUMPTION CURE.

A SWISS SCIENTIST OBTAINS REMARKABLE SUCCESSES.

A new treatment for tuberculosis which, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, holds out a greater hope of an absolute cure than anything yet tried by science was described to the Academy of Medicine at a sitting on April 25 which those present believe will rank as one of the most glorious occasions in the annals of French science, says the "Daily Mail."

The treatment is the work of a young Swiss biologist, Henry Spahlinger. It consists of intramuscular injections of antigenic tubercule culture and of special ferments. The treatment causes cavities to dry up, eradicates all trace of bacilli and stops fever. These three results have never before been obtained by any other system. In incipient cases the improvement is extremely rapid, patients being able to follow their usual occupations.

Of 54 persons treated, 17 are practically cured; most of the others are still under treatment and on a fair way to recovery. They are all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but the treatment has been tried with equall success for lupus and tuberculous ganglions.

The report on the treatment was read to the Academy by Professor Letulle, one of the leading French experts on cervical tuberculosis. It was prepared and signed by Dr. Edmond Lardy, of Geneva University, Dr. Colbeck, of the City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest, and Dr. Leonard Williams, of the French Hospital in London.

M. Spahlinger is not a doctor. He was originally a barrister, but attracted by science he abondoned the courts for the laboratory. His great discovery is the result of four years' research, on which he has spent £20,000 of his private fortune.

HOW ELIZABETH GAVE HUDDERSFIELD AWAY.

A TOWN OWNED BY ONE MAN.

The death of Sir John William Ramsden, the greatest territorial magnate in the baronetage. has called attention to the extraordinary circumstances under which his family got possession of nearly the whole of Huddersfield for a song and for which Huddersfield pays to-day to the tune of £180,000 in rent!

Here is the story as told by the "Daily Telegraph."

"The founder of the family sprang from the Elland district, and he came there, according to the records, in quest of a wife. A marriage settlement, says the author of 'Huddersfield and its Vicinity.' is extant, to which the parties were Robert Romysden, or Ramsden, of Elland, and John Woode of Longley, by virtue of which on July 19, 1531, Joanna Woode was wedded to John Ramsden son of Robert Ramsden. John took up his abode at Longley, and was under-farmer of the royal revenue for the manor of Huddersfield. He had a son, William, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, which has now for three centuries made the town of Huddersfield the property of the Ramsden family. In the following terms did Queen Bess alienate the lands of the Crown:

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRANT.

"'No ye, that we, in consideration of the sum of £965 0s. 9d., have granted to William Ramden, his heirs, and assisgns, all that our manor of Huddersfield, etc., and all our capital messuage or tenement, all Bay Hall, in Huddersfield, aforesaid.

"Those were the times of Shakespeare, and it is usual to estimate money as having tenfold the value of the present day; so that Master Ramsden paid the Queen for the manor of Huddersfield—for all time to come—something like £9,650 7s. 6d. of the money of to-day; and he made a very good, and the Crown a very bad, bargain. In the charter the annual value of the town is stated to have been £23 10s. 9d., or in twentieth century values £235 7s. 6d. The values of town estate were then rising, and have been rising ever since, in the last century enormously. Two years ago it was stated that the yearly ground rent amounted to £180,000. To William succeeded John Ramsden, who was knighted by James I in 1619, and who later made himself conspicuous by taking up arms for Charles I. He was made prisoner at Selby, committed to the Tower for high treason, but afterwards liberted, and he died in Newark Castle.

"A grandson of the warrior knight, John Ramsden, was created a baronet by Charles II., and succeeded, also by Royal favour, in adding enormously to the wealth of the family. The 'merrie monarch' in 1672 gave Sir John a charter to hold a market every Thursday in the town of Huddersfield—a privilege which, like the real estate, grew in value from generation to generation.

"The third baronet (1698-1769) erected the Huddersfield Cloth Hall, the quaint circular building in Cloth Hall Street. Nine years later, by the findings of the Enclosure Commissioners, the Ramsden estate, now the most considerable in the valley of the Colne, was substantially enlarged. 'Parliament,' says the author previously quoted, 'in disposing of the commons of the people did not forget the teaching, "that to him that hath shall be given."' Out of 323 acres allocated to private ownership 286 acres were added to the Ramsden estate. It must, of course, be allowed that Queen Elizabth and Charles II., in granting their charters, were acting on the usage of their time. The future rights even of the State were but little regarded, and those of the community not at all. Lands were alienated and monopolies conceded in the most easygoing manner.

THE RESOLUTE QUAKER.

"The Ramsden estates in Huddersfield and district comprise 4,500 acres, but including other lands belonging to the family the whole amounts to 150,000 acres. The late baronet sold his market rights, with the site, to the corporation for £43,303.

"Alderman Balmforth, in his 'History of Huddersfield,' narrates that there was a small plot of land in the centre of the town which did not belong to the Ramsden family. This was a portion of the lower side of Lord Street, now occupied by offices and warehouses. Its owner was the late Mr. Thomas Firth of Toothill, near Brighouse, a member of the Society of Friends, whose executors in 1880 conveyed the land to Sir John William Ramsden, who thus became sole Lord of Huddersfield. Canon Hulbert, in his 'Annals of Almondbury' relates that the father of the late Mr. Firth was offered a price by Sir John Ramsden which would have sufficed to pave the land with guineas. The old Quaker, however, refused to accept it, saying, 'Nay, not if thou sets them edgeways.' 'Nay, Sir John,' he said, 'Huddersveld shall belong to thee and me still.'

"Sir John made over his landed estate to his only son (born 1877), Mr. J. F. Ramsden, four years ago.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

"The late Sir John enjoyed a Parliamentary experience which extended over 30 years. First elected as a Liberal member for Taunton in 1853, he subsequently sat in turn for Hythe, West Riding of Yorkshire, Monmouth District, Eastern Division of West Riding, and for the Osgoldcross Division. In 1857-8 he was Under-Secretary of State for War.

"It was popularly hoped that he would introduce much-needed reforms in the management of the estate, which includes practically the whole of the ground on which the town stands. These expectations were not fully realised," says the "Telegraph," "and, despite the late baronet's unquestioned liberality, and his political Liberalism, which was the political creed of the town in those days, the relations between the sole 'overlord' and the people were at times strained. The principle at stake was virtually that of Milli's *'unearned increment,'* though it never took precisely that form."

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SCIENCE FROM AN EASY CHAIR.

SPIDER-SENSE AND NON-SENSE.

The following interesting article from the pen of Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., appears in the "Daily Telegraph":—

There is at the present day—among the half-educated well-to-do classes and the writers in the daily Press who aim at engaging their attention—a more general disposition than was the case thirty or forty years ago to dabble in "occultism," to relate seriously and discuss stories and theories as to ghosts, divination, second sight, and mysterious inherited memories of long-past ages. This change of attitude is not accounted for by any discoveries of scientific nature tending to give support to popular superstitions or to so-called "occultism." The fact is that there is a distinct lowering in the standard of veracity and sound common-sense which not long ago characterised the best English journalism. Newspapers, formerly written for serious men, now not unfrequently cater not only for those who desire tit-bits of scandal, but also for lovers of pseudo-scientific mysteries and medical quackery decked out with sham learning and airs of profundity.

The most recent among the mysteries thus offered to the contemplation of the public has been dubbed the "spider-sense." It is related that there are persons who not only have an extreme and unaccountable dread and dislike of spiders, but that some of them are brought into a strange state of nervous agitation by the proximity of a spider, and may even faint in consequence. Not only is this extreme nervous disturbance reported, but it is further stated that such individuals are thus affected by the presence of a spider in the same room with them, even when it is not seen by the sufferer nor its presence suspected by others. The susceptible individuals have insisted on a search being made for the unseen spider, and it is stated by witnesses present on such occasions that after hunting about in corners and among shelves the offending spider has been discovered and ejected, whereupon the agitated individual (a lady in one case) has recovered serenity. On this basis we are seriously, and with an air of exceptional learning, asked to admit the existence of a peculiar sense—not that of sight, of hearing, of smell, of taste, or of touch. This peculiar "sense" is assumed to be possessed by some individuals and not by others, and to enable those individuals to recognise the presence of a spider when other persons cannot do so. It is proposed to call this the "spider-sense," and by the more elaborately phantastic of these wonder-mongers the manifestation is compared to recorded cases in which a cat takes the place of the spider, and we are gravely assured that there is a "cat-sense" which is similar to but, of course, not identical with, the "spider-sense." Both "spider-sense" and "cat-sense" are—I do not hesitate to say—non-sense!

We have in the narratives just referred to, a statement of what is undoubtedly correct observation of fact, to which is added an altogether gratuitous and fanciful assumption, which it is declared is a necessary, or at any rate a very probable, "explanation" of the facts. The facts, which are practiwell known, are that individuals—men as well as women—are not uncommonly met with who have curiously intense fear of, or dislike for, certain animals or certain things, the dislike causing so great a disturbance of the nervous system that the affected individual will violently seek to escape from the presence of the horror-causing animal or thing, and may scream and exhibit other signs of distress, or may faint. The mere sight of blood has this effect on some people; they faint—that is to say, the nervous disturbance is such as to cause an arrest of the contractions of the heart and the supply of blood to the brain. Even the word "blood" has that effect upon some people, whilst medical men find that many persons when lightly scratched on the arm in "vaccination," faint if the merest trace of blood appears; and, moreover, it is recorded that this fainting (a true collapse, and not a malingerer's sham) is much more frequent when men are vaccinated than when women are the patients. The sight or touch of a snake, even of a harmless kind, produces excessive and uncontrollable terror in some men and women and also in some monkeys. A curious effect of a "shocking" sight is one to which I was myself subject in youth. If I saw anyone with red, inflamed eyes and everted eyelids (beggars used to exhibit themselves in that condition in the streets of London), my own eyes at once became painful and suffused with liquid. Some people are thrown into an unreasoning state of terror (as most of us have had occasion to observe) when in a subterranean passage or dungeon, and not infrequently faint in consequence. Others exhibit a morbid horror of wide, open spaces, whilst the proximity of a precipice produces in some persons excessive terror and physical collapse. A number of such individual morbid peculiarities could be mentioned. They have been studied, and their nature and origin more or less satisfactorily explained by medical men. They are individual and unhealthily exaggerated reactions of mental impressions upon the activity of various organs of the body by means of the nerves which supply those organs.

The special and exaggerated discomfort or even terror which some common animals produce in certain persons belongs to this class of morbid and individual peculiarities of the nervous apparatus. Women very usually in this part of the world are thrown into a state of nervous terror by the presence in a room of an uncaged mouse. Apparently this is due not to any instinctive dislike on the part of women to a mouse, but to a fear cultivated by stories told by them to one another from early childhood, of the possibility of a mouse, when alarmed and running about here and there in order to escape danger, with a rapidity rendering it invisible, suddenly seeking shelter in their skirts. The imagination has been cultivated in regard to this possibility to such a degree that a mouse has become a bogey. Less commonly a bat is an object of special terror on account of its occasionally getting entangled in the hair. I am inclined to think that the rapidly and suddenly moving spider has in the same way established itself as a bogey—especially where country-folk have added to its terrors by unfounded assertions that its bite is poisonous to man. As a matter of fact, though spiders have poison-producing fangs, with which they can stab and paralyse their prey, there is no evidence of any European spider causing injury to a human being in this way. Many naturalists have made experiments with different species of spiders and have failed to experience any but the most trifling inconvenience from their bites less than that caused by a bee-sting or the stab of a mosquito.

The whole story of the "Tarantula"—a fairly large spider common in Italy and known to naturalists as Lycosa tarentula—which receives its name from the town of Taranto, is now discredited. It was believed that the bite of this spider caused a peculiar sleepiness and also painful symptoms in men and women, only to be cured by music, which set the bitten victim dancing. The dance was called the "Tarantella." Goldsmith, the delightful writer of stories and plays, declared in his "Animated Nature" that the whole thing was an elaborate imposture on the part of the Tarantese peasants who, for a fee paid by a credulous traveller, would be bitten, simulate apparent collapse, and then pretend to be restored by music and the violent dancing of the "tarantella," which, they declared they felt mysteriously compelled to perform. It was supposed that the sweating caused by the exertion freed the body of the poison. Probably some tradition, from early Roman times as to the dire effects of spiders' bites, may have had to do with the imposture, but it is also probable that the curious "dancing-mania" (described in Shakespeare's play of "King Lear"), which spread through Europe in the Middle Ages, and is spoken of as "Tarantism," was connected with the introduction of an imaginary danger from the spider's bite and its equally imaginary cure by dancing. The chief modern authority on spiders, the late Rev. Henry McCook, D.D., of Philadelphia, a copy of whose great book on American spiders in three quarto volumes published in 1889, and presented by him to me, is now on my table, has inquired into the subject of poisonous bites by various species of spiders very carefully, and has experimented on himself. He thinks it probable that the large "birds nesting" spiders of the tropics (often called by the old name "Tarantula") are capable of inflicting a poisonous wound on man, causing as much injury as the sting of a scorpion He considers that the size of the animal and the statements made to him render this probable, but has never seen a case himself, though he has handled many living specimens of these large spiders. The most definite statements which he cites concerning spiders' bites are those as to "black spiders," species of the genus Latrodectus (little bigger than a large specimen of our common graden spider) which are found in New Zealand, in the Southern States of North America, and in North Africa. A carefully recorded case of serious illness apparently due to a bite of this kind of spider is given by a New Zealand settler, and two cases are recorded of negroes bitten in South Carolina, one of which terminated fatally. But, on the other hand, a well-known naturalist, M. Lucas, experimenting in Algeria, allowed this kind of spider to bite him on many occasions, and suffered no inconvenience. None of the reports of serious results were quite satisfactory, for the spidder was not clearly shown to have been the actual offender, although found near the injured person. The bite may really have been that of a snake.

Dr. McCook states that even in attacking their prey spiders do not always make use of their poison, and that insects when swathe and bound by spiders in their threads frequently are not paralysed or poisoned at all, but remain capable of movement and recovery when liberated. He concludes that the poison is only exceptionally used as a reserve weapon by spiders, and that its virulence probably depends on the condition of the spider and its degree of excitement while its effect is very largely determined by the actual state of health of the person bitten. On the whole, we must conclude that the belief that any spiders do actually inflict poisonous bites on human beings is an example of that strange terror-stricken imagination which is prevalent in barbarous peoples, and in earlier times was common in Europe, and has largely survived to this day; for instance, in the country-folk's belief (I have come across it in Suffolk) that if you take hold of a toad your hand will wither and become paralysed. These curious examples of intellectual bondage and credulity among learned and unlearned alike belong rather to the natural history of man than to that of the animals concerning which such stories are told.

We thus are led to bring the exaggerated dread of spiders into line with other ill-grounded antipathies and horrors caused by harmless bogies. But we have yet to examine the statement that persons who have this antipathy to spiders are able to detect—in consequence of the peculiar nervous agitation set up in them—the presence of a spider in a room when no spider has been seen in that room, and when other persons present have no suspicion of its presence. The evidence on this point is totally inadequate to establish such a power. In a room in the middle of London no amount of searching would reveal the presence of a spider unless it had been purposely brought there. In any house in the country careful search would, more probably than not, lead to the discovery of one or more spiders in any room. Therefore, if a fanciful nervous person finds himself (or herself) occupying a room in some country house where spiders are likely to be concealed, it is not surprising that the suitability of the place should suggest their presence, and the consequent nervous agitation ensue. It is also not surprising that one or more spiders should be discovered in the room when a search is made. There is no need to assume the existence in the agitated individual of any peculiar capacity for the detection of spiders, even such as a specially acute sense of smell or hearing, let alone a "sixth sense"—a "pider sense." Such an assumption is unreasonable and fantastic. Its truth could be easily put to the test by placing in different rooms of a London house several perforated boxes; in one of which the experimenter has concealed a spider. Anyone with a special sense or sensitveness enabling him to recognise the presence of an unseen spider should be able to point out in which room and which box the spider is concealed. It is only such an experiment carefully carried out with precautions to avoid any ordinary indications as to where the spider has been concealed, that the existence of a "spider-sense" would be rendered probable, and if the result were favourable then the question would arise. "By which of the five gateways of sense has the spider made its presence felt?" The hypothesis that any animal, including man, is affected "sensorially" through any channel excepting the known sense organs is one of the truth of which no proof has ever been given in any case—not even in the supposed instances of communication between human beings at a distance from one another. The unwarranted belief in this is encouraged, on the part of lovers of mystification, in the minds of credulous persons by giving to these supposed occurences a pretentious name which begs the question as to their reality-namely, "telepathy."

A parallel to the stories about sensitiveness to the unseen presence of spiders exists in those as to the dislike felt by many people to the common cat and the discomfort experienced by them in its presence—a discomfort which is believed by many to be excited by the presence of a cat unseen and unindicated by any of the recognised sense-organs. This curious aversion to the common cat does exist to an acute degree in many men and women. It is stated by those who feel it that it does not extend to the larger cats, such as the lion, tiger, and leopard. It probably arises from a fear and terror of the domestic cat—established in early childhood—by startling encounters with cats in dark rooms and the foolish talk by older people about the mysterious wickedness of these wandering nocturnal creatures. It is not surprising that anyone who is a victim of the "cat aversion" should now and then declare that he (or she) is sure that there is a cat in the room, although others present deny that there is, and then that, now and then, when search is made, poor puss is found curled up in some remote corner on the top of a bookshelf! The "aelurophobe" or "cat-hater," will often be mistaken, but sometimes right, and the cases when he was right will remain in his friends' memory, and those in which he was wrong will be forgotten. A good instance of successful "cat-discovery" was told to me by the distinguished Indian official, the late Sir Richard Strachey. He and his wife, many years ago, started on a long drive in India in a closed travelling carriage with a very great soldier, a well-known general. They had not proceeded more then twenty minutes when the general showed signs of discomfort, fidgeted, looked about the carriage, and at last said, "If I did not know it was impossible, I should say that there is a cat somewhere in this carriage." He maintained this attitude, and complained from time to time, until, after a couple of hours, the carriage drew up at the first halting place. They all got out, and Sir Richard opened the luggage compartment at the back of the carriage, when out stepped a somewhat annoyed, but always dignified, domestic cat!

The inference immediately suggested by these undoubted facts is that the general was gifted with a peculiar "cat-sense," and had thereby detected the prsence of pussy in the rumble. Were we to accept this inference it would not be necessary to suppose that the "cat-sense" was anything more than a very acute sense of smell. We should, indeed, not be surprised at all at a dog thus detecting the presence of a cat or other animal concealed in a neighbouring compartment of a travelling carriage. And there is thoroughly good evidence that though mankind generally, and especially civilised man, has lost the acuteness of smell-perception which his early ancestors possessed, yet there are individuals in whom it is even now exceptionally keen, and further, that it may act so as to cause aversion or attraction without the individual so affected being conscious of the fact that he is being affected through his olfactory organs. Very interesting in this connection are the cases (of which I have seen instances) in which, during the hypnotic trance, the acuteness of the sense of smell is enormously increased, so that the hypnotised subject could name different odoriferous substances when brought, one by one, into a room in stoppered bottles, though the olfactory sense of no one else was in the least degree affected.

But, on the whole, I do not think that we must conclude that the general had a special acuteness of nose for the smell of a cat. He was known for his confessed aversion to cats, and his boast that he could detect the presence of one by the strange sensations of discomfort which it produced in him. The experiment had been tried on him before his drive with Sir Richard Strachey, and some of his young friends at the residence from which the carriage set forth were repeating an old performance when they put the cat in the rumble. Is it more probable that the general unconsciously smelt the cat, or that he got an inkling of the experiment arranged by his young friends? In the latter case he must keep up his reputation even should his suspicions, excited by their guilty faces and hurried movements about the back of the carriage, prove to be baseless. So he accepted the notion that a cat had been placed in the carriage, became uncomfortable, and declared that were it not impossible he should say there was a cat in the carriage. If no cat in his cat-finding powers would have said had been found, his friends and believers that there must have been one there the day before! It is thus, it seems to me, clear that there is no ground for launch out into mystical theories of "spider-sense" and "cat-sense," and I hold it to be injurious to those who are liable to believe what they read, that such theories should be paraded by writers who do not even know or care what a sense or a sense-organ is, nor what is meant by the investigation of Nature.

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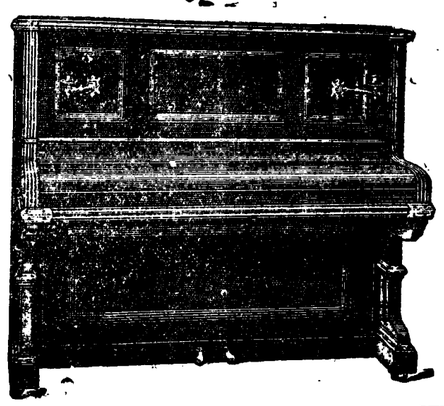

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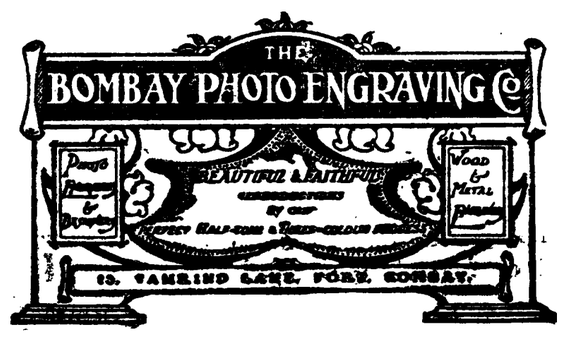

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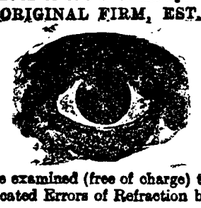

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THE STARCHFIELD CASE

SOME LESSONS.

The public imagination has been profoundly stirred by the dramatic collapse of the proceedings at the Central Criminal Court against John Starchfield for the alleged murder of his son. The event has given rise to widespread discussion, and a mood of light has been thrown upon the administration of the criminal law. It is to be hoped, observes "A Barrister-at-Law" in the "Westminster Gazette," that this public attention will not subside as quickly as was aroused, for a healthy public tone of inquiry is as helpful to the law as it is to other departments of the nation's service. There are certain lessons which we should be taught by this sensational incident, and it may not be amiss to consider some of them from the standpoint of one who has often been actively engaged in murder trials.

THE TREASURY.

At the outset, the position of the Director of Public Prosecutions, should be clearly understood. It is easy to be wise after the event and to declare that a certain prosecution should never have been undertaken. But, before we attempt to appraise blame, we should be clear as to the responsibility of the persons we seek to censure. Now, the Director of Public Prosecutions (Sir Charles Mathews) happens to be the most distinguished living English criminal advocate. He was concerned in all the great trials of a whole generation, and no man has a riper experience of criminal affairs. It may therefore be accepted that, if any weakness appeared in the Starchfield case which the Director of Public Prosecutions thought to be of such a character as to warrant the stay of proceedings, that course would certainly have been taken. But consider the situation as it was presented to Sir Charles Mathews. A number of witnesses had positively sworn before the coroner's jury that they identified Starchfield as the man they had seen with the child just before his tragic death. We now, know, of course, that these persons were seriously wrong, but the Treasury had to deal with the case at once on the assumption that they might be right. Hence began the police-court proceedings. The duty of the Public Prosecutor was confined to framing an indictment on the evidence of the sworn witnesses. The duty of the magistrate was restricted to finding that on that tendered evidence a prima facie case for Starchfield to answer had been made out. Satisfied as to that, the magistrate had no other course open to him but to commit the accused for trial before a jury of his fellow-countrymen. Let us therefore be quite clear that the criminal experts in charge of the Treasury have acted merely as officers of justice, and that the responsibility of risking a terrible miscarriage of the law must be placed elsewhere.

THE WITNESSES.

At this point arises the true seriousness of the Starchfield case. Certain persons swore positively as to facts which, by the verdict of the jury, could not have occurred. As those supposed facts constituted the issue of life and death to John Starchfield, we may well pause to consider what these things mean and the need of taking further precautions that similar incidents shall not arise again. Perhaps it is too much to expect that these risks will be altogether avoided, but the terrible lesson which these Starchfield witnesses have been taught will not be lost upon their fellow-countrymen, and especially (it must be added) their fellow-countrywomen. I do not think that there is any marked decline in the respect given to sworn testimony. The average witness fully realises the nature of the oath given in court and the solemn duty of swearing to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It is, of course, not suggested that the Starchfield witnesses told anything but the truth, as they understood it; the fact seems to be that their understanding of the truth was grievously at fault, and as the life of a fellow-being hung upon that misunderstanding they must now realise the horrible mistake under which they laboured. The absolute need of speaking only to certain knowledge of the matters testified to, the scrupulous care which should be taken in connecting accused persons with crimes, and the dreadful responsibility of treating as truth quick impressions and fleeting notions cannot be too seriously insisted upon. The main lesson of the Starchfield case is to impress upon all men and women the honourable duty of weighing the nature and quality of the evidence which they tender on oath.

THE PRESS.

When descripitions are part and parcel of what is, in truth, a discussion and speculation of the connexion of suspected persons with the crime dealt with, a grave interference with the course of justice is involved. And when these discussions are illustrated with pictures of the persons concerned, the terrible ease with which imaginative men (and especially women) will be led to identify these pictures as being those of persons whom they have themselves seen, the dangers which John Starchfield has recently undergone become only too plain. Steps must at once be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scandals and the sound old rule of absolutely respecting the secrecy of cases sub judice must be rigorously enforced.

A REMEDY.

The principal remedy which the Starchfield case suggests is that, in connexion with crimes, pictures and descriptions of persons suspected of being concerned shall not be published without the express permission of the police. There are many cases, of course, where the publication of a photo and description of a "wanted" criminal have been of immense assistance to the police in their heavy task of investigation. In all such cases the invaluable help of the Press would certainly be sought by the police, but the need of restricting the publication of such details, subject to their consent cannot have escaped the public mind. Connected with this prohibition of pictures and details of "wanted" persons should be the drastic treatment of so-called "investigators" acting for sensational newspapers. The harm done by these people cannot be gainsaid, and evidence is steadily accumulating in the criminal courts of the dangerous impressions given to and impulses released in persons of weak mind or morbid tendencies by these depraved publications. An example should be made of some of the chief offenders, and, until that is done, we must expect such risks as have just been exemplified in the starchfield case.

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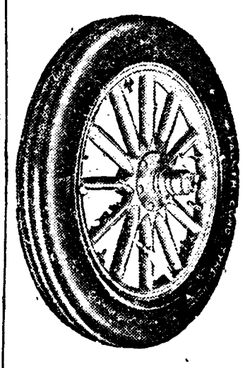

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